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From the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.*

CATALOGUE
OF
THE HUNTERIAN COLLECTION
IN
THE MUSEUM
OF
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
IN LONDON.

PART I.
COMPREHENDING
THE PATHOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS IN SPIRIT.



LONDON:
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C A T A L O G U E.

DIVISION I.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ACTIONS OF RESTORATION AND OF DISEASE.

SERIES I. Union by the First Intention.

1. *Of the Blood in Vessels.*

- No.
1. A COAGULUM of blood from the right auricle, ventricle, and pulmonary artery. The patient suffered from palpitations.
2. A similar coagulum from the aorta of the same subject.
3. A coagulum of blood from the vessels of a horse.
4. The crural artery and vein, from a patient in whom the right leg and thigh mortified. Both vessels are filled with coagulated blood.
5. The bifurcation of the aorta and vena cava, from the same subject. The cavity of the right iliac artery is filled with coagulated blood; but the vein appears to be in a natural state.
6. A portion of an artery containing a coagulum which is adhering firmly to its surface.

2. *Blood extravasated in consequence of Accident.*

7. A section of the spleen of a man, ruptured in consequence of an injury : after which he became faint and low ; and the languor increasing, he died. The abdomen contained a considerable quantity of coagulated blood.
8. A very singular coagulum of blood of considerable dimension and extent ; apparently formed within the upper part of the intestinal canal : having numerous impressions on its surface, similar to what might be expected to be produced by the valvulæ conniventes.
9. The upper lip of an adult subject, on which the operation for hare-lip had been performed.
10. A longitudinal section of the tendo Achilles of a dog which had been broken transversely, and united by extravasated blood. The uniting substance had not been converted into true tendon, although it has acquired a fibrous appearance.
11. The other section of the same tendon.
12. The end of the crural artery after amputation ; containing a coagulum which Mr. Hunter believed he had injected.
13. A testicle, upon the body of which is a coagulum of blood adhering and injected.

3. *Blood extravasated in consequence of Inflammation.*

14. A section of the testicle of a man, extirpated at St. George's Hospital by Mr. Gunning. The tunica vaginalis being filled with fluid was supposed to be a hydrocele ; but the fluid proved to be bloody serum. The body of the testicle and the tunica vaginalis were furred over with red coagulated blood, which proved to be highly vascular when the parts were injected.
15. The corresponding section of the same testicle. The coagulated blood is turned down in two places. [This section, as well as No. 14, shows a very distinct circumscribed deposition, of a yellowish-white colour, in the anterior and superior part of the testicle.]
16. Part of the tunica vaginalis belonging to Nos. 14 and 15, with a portion of the coagulum turned down, which is minutely injected. Another portion of the coagulum is seen hanging down loose, but not injected.

SERIES II. Adhesive Inflammation.

1. *Lymph extravasated in consequence of Inflammation.*

17. Veins inflamed in consequence of venæsection. The cephalic vein is filled with coagulated lymph.
18. Dura mater inflamed, in consequence of being perforated in the operation of the trepan; and having a layer of coagulated lymph on its inner surface.
19. A section of a heart, the external surface of which is furred over with coagulated lymph.
20. A portion of the heart of an ox, showing a very thick layer of coagulable lymph thrown out on the surface in consequence of inflammation.
21. Coagulated lymph of considerable thickness and density, found in an abscess in the lungs. It has no appearance of being organized.
22. A portion of inflamed peritonæum; injected, dried, and put into oil of turpentine, to show its vascularity.
23. A portion of peritonæum in an inflamed state, prepared in the same manner; showing an elongation of coagulated lymph from its surface, which had become vascular.
24. The peritonæal coat of a portion of human intestine in an inflamed state, to show its vascularity; it likewise exhibits small portions of coagulated lymph attached to it, each by a narrow neck, through which they are supplied with vessels.
25. A portion of small intestine which had been strangulated about twenty-four hours; showing several small portions of coagulated lymph on the surface, some of which are injected from the vessels of the intestine.
26. A portion of small intestine in an inflamed state; injected, to show its vascularity.
27. Peritonæum inflamed, and coagulable lymph thrown out on its surface, in consequence of irritation of the bladder. That viscus is laid open from behind, and shows that its inner surface had been in an inflamed state.
28. Coagulated lymph found in the human uterus. Presented to Mr. Hunter by Dr. Baillie.
29. A portion of a patella and its ligament, having coagulated lymph thrown

out on their inner surface, and injected. Part of the extravasated lymph is turned down, to show that it also is injected.

30. Muscles from a man, to show that their texture is much altered by the extravasation of coagulable lymph. The muscular fibres are rendered indistinct in consequence of great effusion.
31. Sections of muscle with coagulated lymph extravasated, and apparently injected.

2. *Firm Adhesions.*

32. The pericardium adhering to the left ventricle of the heart in two places.
33. A section of the heart of a man who died of a fever, and had violent pain and oppression of his breast. The whole surface of the heart is covered with gluten or coagulable lymph, which produced adhesions between the heart and pericardium.
34. Very firm adhesion between the heart and pericardium.
35. Adhesions between the heart and pericardium; injected, dried, and put into oil of turpentine.
36. Adhesions between the lungs and pleura; injected from the pulmonary artery: prepared in the same manner.
37. Adhesions between the pleura and lungs; the adhesions are elongated, and injected.
38. Adhesions between the lungs and pleura; injected from the pulmonary artery.
39. Adhesions between the lungs and pleura (apparently that portion of the pleura which covers the diaphragm). The lungs are well injected from the pulmonary artery, but the injection does not appear to have extended beyond the surface of the lung.
40. The lung of a dog adhering very firmly to the pleura, around a penetrating wound intentionally made into the cavity of the thorax. The adhesion has completely closed the internal orifice of the wound, and effectually excluded all communication with the external surface.
41. A layer of coagulable lymph thrown out between the liver and diaphragm, and uniting them together.
42. A portion of small intestine; where adhesions had been formed, apparently in consequence of ulceration through its coats.

43. Several convolutions of the intestines of a young woman who died in consequence of violent inflammation of the bowels, which occasioned them to adhere almost universally. They are injected, and show that the adhesive matter had become vascular.
44. A very firm coat of coagulated lymph from the cavity of the human abdomen, in consequence of peritonæal inflammation coming on after tapping. The patient died on the eighth day after the operation. [This coagulum not only lined the parietes of the abdomen, but processes were continued from its inner surface, between the convolutions of the intestines, to a considerable extent.]
45. A portion of an exceedingly thick layer of coagulated lymph, thrown out in consequence of inflammation, which was found covering the intestines and other viscera of a female aged sixteen.
46. A portion of the colon of a female sixteen years of age. The intestine is adhering to the peritonæum. The latter is very much thickened, in consequence of the effusion of coagulable lymph, so as to have appeared like the abdominal muscles.
47. The uterus of a female sixteen years of age, in whom the cavity of the abdomen was filled with coagulated lymph uniting the different parts together. In this preparation the uterus is shown imbedded in that mass.
[It is probable that the three preceding preparations were from the same individual.]
48. Adhesions of two portions of the mesentery of a turtle, leaving a space between them.
49. A portion of intestine with firm adhesions, which are much elongated in consequence of the peristaltic motion.
50. Tendons united by the adhesive inflammation.

3. *Firm Adhesions of Foreign Parts.*

51. The spur of a chicken transplanted and uniting by the first intention to the leg of another chicken. The union had not yet become very firm. This experiment was frequently unsuccessful, in consequence of the nature of the parts being unfavourable for such union.
52. A spur taken from the leg of a young cock, and transplanted on the leg of

a hen-chicken. The spur became firmly united, but continued of a small size.

53. The spur of a hen-chicken transplanted on the leg of a young cock, which took root, and grew as fast, and to as large a size, as the proper spur on the cock's other leg.
54. The testicle of a cock adhering to the mesentery of a hen. The testicle is indicated by a bristle.
55. A portion of the intestine of a hen and the testicle of a cock. The latter has become adherent to the intestine, and also to the mesentery. Vessels in the uniting medium are injected from those of the intestine, and extend as far as the surface of the testicle.
56. A similar preparation. The testicle is adhering chiefly to the peritonæum lining the abdominal muscles. There is also a small but firm adhesion between the testicle and a portion of intestine. The connecting medium is well injected.
57. A human tooth, introduced immediately after extraction into the comb of a cock, to which it has become firmly united. The head of the animal has been injected, and a section made to show the mode of union, and the vascularity of the uniting medium. Adhesion has taken place generally, and a vascular growth has extended into the cavity of the tooth.
58. The opposite section, or counterpart, of the same comb and tooth.
59. Two sections of the head of a cock, prepared in a similar manner. Vessels here (as in No. 57) are seen passing into the pulp of the tooth.

4. *Parts thickened in consequence of Inflammation.*

60. A portion of the skin of a rein-deer, in which may be observed the nidi of three œstri; each cell or nidus having a small aperture communicating with the external surface.
61. Another portion of the skin of a rein-deer, showing a nidus laid open, to expose the œstrus.
62. An oak leaf, showing several tubercles or swellings, which are the nidi of insects. (*Cynips quercus folii*.)
63. A portion of the human spleen; showing a considerable thickening of its capsule, in consequence of inflammation.

64. A section of a nerve from the leg of a man who had a very diseased tibia. Violent inflammation came on, of which he died. This nerve had become (apparently) extremely thickened and hard, and also very vascular; and the injection having succeeded well, the nerve was sliced down in the direction of its fibres, then dried, and put into oil of turpentine.
65. The other section of the same nerve.

5. *Internal Parts not inflaming so readily as External.*

66. A needle passing from the second cavity of the stomach of an antelope through the diaphragm and pericardium.
67. A portion of the second cavity of the stomach of an ox, in which may be observed two large pins perforating the septa of the cells without having occasioned any visible inflammation.
68. A portion of the second cavity of the stomach of an ox, in which a nail has perforated the septa of the cells in a similar manner, without having produced any visible effects of inflammation.
69. A portion of the second cavity of the stomach of a camel, having portions of iron-wire piercing the subdivisions of the cells, without having produced any signs of inflammation.
70. A portion of the stomach of a cod-fish (*Gadus Merlangus*) ^{*Morrhua.*} which has a sharp spiny fish-bone protruding through its coats. Part of the protruded surface of the bone still shows the effects of the adhesive inflammation which attended its progress.

6. *Internal Passages for extraneous Matter throwing out Coagulable Lymph when the Inflammation is violent.*

71. A portion of jejunum inflamed and thickened, with coagulable lymph thrown out upon its internal surface. About eighteen inches of the intestine were in a similar state. The patient died of cancer of the stomach. The symptoms had continued for twenty-five years. [See No. 656.]
72. A portion of inflamed intestine. Coagulable lymph is deposited on its inner surface. The intestine is considerably thickened.
73. A portion of human small intestine which had been strangulated. Coagulable lymph is thrown out, both on the internal and external surface of the intestine. Ulceration has taken place in the mesentery.

74. A portion of the ilium of an ass ; to show the result of an experiment made to excite inflammation. The intestine has been injected by the veins.
75. Another portion of the same intestine ; also injected by the veins.
76. Another portion of the same intestine ; the arteries injected.
77. Another portion of the same intestine ; the arteries and veins injected. A small patch of coagulated lymph adheres to its inner surface.
78. Another portion of the same intestine ; the arteries and veins injected. In this specimen the coagulating lymph has been deposited in much greater quantity.
79. The beginning of the cornua uteri, and part of the vagina of a young ass ; on which experiments were made to produce inflammation upon the inner surface, by injecting a strong solution of corrosive sublimate into the vagina. The inflammation was followed by an exudation of coagulating lymph ; an effect which is only produced on the inner surface of a canal opening externally, by a very violent degree of inflammation.
80. A ramified portion of coagulated lymph coughed up from the human lungs.

SERIES III. Suppuration.

1. *Suppuration from Inflammation of Natural Secreting Surfaces.*

81. The anterior part of the penis of a person who had a gonorrhœa at the time of his death. The urethra is laid open, and bristles are put into the enlarged lacunæ.

2. *Suppuration in consequence of a Breach of the Solids not Healing by the First Intention.*

82. A compound fracture of the tibia and fibula towards their upper extremities. The tibia is extremely shattered ; and suppuration has taken place in consequence of the injury, and of the wound in the soft parts not having united by the first intention.

3. *Pus.*

83. Coagulated lymph found in the cavity of an abscess.
84. A similar specimen, apparently from the same abscess.

4. *Suppuration without Inflammation.*

85. Vertebrae of the loins from a case of lumbar abscess, in which suppuration was supposed to have taken place without inflammation.

SERIES IV. Ulceration.

1. *Ulceration without Suppuration.*

86. The parts which were situated between an encysted tumour and the skin: they have become thinner in consequence of the pressure of the tumour, which was formed on the origin of the rectus abdominis muscle of the right side; and the man, who was a patient in St. George's Hospital, died in consequence of its being opened.

2. *Ulceration with Suppuration.*

87. The internal surface of an abscess next to the skin, in which ulceration was going on to bring it to the surface. This specimen shows the coagulable lymph still adhering to the inner surface of the parietes of the abscess.
88. The integuments covering an abscess, in which ulceration has almost made its way through the skin. The part at which the abscess pointed is very evident on the external surface.
89. A portion of skin to show the orifice by which an abscess had opened.
90. The inner surface of an abscess in the knee-joint, which had no disposition to heal, and became fistulous: the parts are injected.
91. The bottom of a sinus of the fistulous canal, noticed in the description of the preceding preparation.
92. Another portion of the same fistulous canal.
93. Part of the external parietes of an abscess in the leg.

3. *Ulceration of Internal Surfaces.*

94. A section of the septum nasi of a horse which died of the glanders. The membrane is so much ulcerated as to expose the cartilage of the septum in several places.

95. One of the turbinated bones of a horse which died of the glanders. It is also ulcerated as in the preceding specimen, and in one situation the bone is exposed.
96. Ulceration of the inside of the trachea and larynx in consequence of disease in the lungs. The tonsils also are much ulcerated.
97. A portion of the stomach of a lady twenty-two years of age, in which ulceration has formed a rounded opening through all its coats. There are evident marks of inflammation on its external surface.
98. A portion of the œsophagus, from the same subject, in an inflamed state.
99. A portion of small intestine, showing lacteals enlarged in consequence of diseased mesenteric glands. The intestine is ulcerated in spots, and the lacteals are filled with opaque matter.
100. The termination of the ilium and beginning of the colon from a person who died of diarrhœa. The inner surface of both ilium and colon is ulcerated.
101. Another portion of the colon of the same person, showing similar ulcerations.
102. An abscess opening externally, and also into the cavity of the small intestine.
103. A portion of the vagina, in which ulceration has formed a communication between it and the bladder.
104. The coats of the bladder ulcerated entirely through, at its posterior part, above the right ureter.

4. *Ulceration in consequence of Death in a Part.*

105. Ulceration beginning to take place round the edge of a slough, after the application of a caustic.
106. A portion of the skin of the scrotum, on which caustic had been applied for the cure of a hydrocele.
107. Small-pox pustules beginning to appear, upon the foot of an infant: the blood-vessels are injected.
108. A portion of skin with small-pox pustules further advanced: the blood-vessels are injected.
109. A portion of skin with small-pox pustules.
110. Small-pox pustules on the face of a child.

SERIES V. Granulation.

1. *Granulations of Muscle and Cellular Membrane.*

- 111. Granulations on the surface of an ulcer on a man's arm : injected.
- 112. A granulating sore from a man's arm : the part is injected.
- 113. An ulcerating and granulating sore on the leg : the vessels are injected.
- 114. A granulating sore from a man's leg. The vessels are injected, which shows the surface to be highly vascular.
- 115. An ulcerating sore of the leg : the part is injected.
- 116. A granulating sore on the calf of the leg : injected.
- 117. A sore which had continued a long time in an inflamed state. The increased action had caused the hair to grow in greater quantity on the skin immediately surrounding it.
- 118. Granulations : injected, dried, and put into oil of turpentine.
- 119. A cicatrizing wound, prepared in the same manner ; to show the greater vascularity of the newly-formed parts.

2. *Granulations of Tendon.*

- 120. Granulation of a tendon after amputation.
- 121. Granulation of a tendon after amputation.

3. *Granulations of Bone.*

- 122. A granulating sore on a man's arm. In the middle of the sore is a portion of the surface of the bone exposed, on which, apparently, there are granulations.
- 123. A compound fracture of the tibia. The limb has been injected, and shows the granulations both from the bone and the soft parts to be highly vascular.
- 124. The joint of the ankle to show that the cartilaginous surface of the tibia is in most places absorbed ; and granulations thrown out from the surface of the bone.

4. *Unhealthy Granulations.*

- 125. Unhealthy granulations from the surface of the stump of a finger, in consequence of which, amputation was performed a second time.

5. *Union by means of Granulations.*

126. The lower part of the mouth of a woman who died in child-bed, and had been delirious for some time previously. The tongue on the right side adheres to the cheek, and to the under lip in two different places. One of the adhesions is about half an inch in breadth, the other less. A little nearer to the apex than the frænum, the lower surface of the tongue adheres to the gum on the inside of the incisors; and on the left side its edge adheres very firmly to the gum on the inside of the semi-grinders. By injecting the parts by the lingual and genial arteries, these adhesions were also well injected.
127. Tendo Achilles united by granulations: the part injected.
128. The tendo Achilles of an ass, which had been divided and again united. The blood or uniting medium has only become a firm mass, not yet fibrous.
129. A longitudinal section of the tendo Achilles of an ass, which had been divided transversely, and then allowed to unite. The uniting substance is still distinct, not being yet completely converted into tendon.
130. The other section of the same tendon.
131. The tendo Achilles of a deer which had been divided transversely, of which a longitudinal section is made to show that the uniting medium between the divided extremities is still distinct, and not completely converted into tendon.
132. A similar preparation of the tendo Achilles from a deer. The uniting substance has acquired the true appearance of tendon.
133. The other section of the same tendon.

SERIES VI. Cicatrization.

1. *Cicatrization of External Parts.*

134. A sore cicatrizing: a section.
135. The cicatrices of two sores, on a portion of skin.
136. A portion of skin showing a sore cicatrized. The cuticle is partially separated from the surface by maceration, and turned down to show the different appearance of the old and new cuticle.

137. A sore cicatrized. The distinction between the old skin and the new is remarkably clear and well defined.
138. A portion of skin which formed the margin of an artificial anus; a consequence of an operation for bubonocoele in a man (an Italian) at St. George's Hospital. This portion of skin was removed by excision, with the view of closing the opening by means of the contraction of the granulations: the operation did not entirely succeed, in consequence of the faeces being protruded into the wound.
139. An opening through the prepuce, which had been formed by ulceration, cicatrized.
140. The cicatrix on the surface of the stump of an arm after amputation. It shows how very much the granulations must have contracted; the cicatrix being reduced to about half an inch in diameter.
141. A similar preparation of the stump of a thigh.
142. The stump of a leg after amputation, whose surface is nearly cicatrized.
143. A cicatrix on the skin of a fish, (apparently the cod,) which shows the effect of the contraction of the granulations in lessening a surface on which new skin is to be formed, and in producing a radiated appearance round the cicatrix.
144. A dace, showing the production of a fibrous deposit on a surface whence the scales had been rubbed off.

2. Cicatrization of Internal Passages.

145. A portion of the septum nasi of a horse, which had been ulcerated in consequence of the glanders. Some of these ulcers are entirely cicatrized; others nearly so. This preparation shows in a remarkable degree the effect of the contracting power of granulations in producing a radiated cicatrix.

3. Parts not being destroyed by either Inflammation, Suppuration, or Ulceration.

146. Lymphatic inguinal glands which had gone through all these processes without being destroyed. They are from a negro; and it may be observed that the rete mucosum underneath the cicatrix has been reproduced.

SERIES VII. Fractures of Bones.

1. *Extravasation to produce Union.*

147. A simple fracture of the os humeri. The coagulated blood between the broken ends, which is to produce their union, is very evident; and is marked by bristles.
148. A section removed from the last preparation. The coagulated blood is also here seen; and is marked by bristles.
149. An extensive fracture of the os femoris near its lower extremity, where adhesions are seen from extravasation; as also some of the surface granulating.
150. A section of a tibia and fibula fractured near their lower extremities. The bones are not united: at the broken ends the coagulated blood is very evident. The parts are injected.
151. The other section of the same tibia.
152. A fracture of the tibia. The coagulated blood between the broken ends appears to be injected.
153. A fracture of the tibia united by coagula. A splinter is displaced, and appears to have answered the purpose of a splint to the other two portions of the fractured bone.
154. A portion of the fractured skull of a boy. This was removed by the crown of a trepan. The edges of the fissure are united by a soft substance.
155. Ribs after simple fracture, not united. The broken extremities are but little displaced.
156. A section of the os humeri of an ostrich, which had been fractured and united, but the uniting substance not ossified.
157. A section of a fractured ulna (not human) where the two fractured ends are in direct apposition, and united by the surrounding parts having taken on the adhesive and ossific inflammation.
158. The ulna of a fowl which had been fractured. The callus had become cartilaginous, which state is to be seen in those places that are not yet ossified.
159. A longitudinal section of an os humeri, with a simple fracture united. It

is injected, and made transparent by being steeped in an acid, dried, and put into oil of turpentine, to show the greater vascularity of the callus.

The remaining preparations in this subseries have been prepared in a similar manner, and with the same view.

160. A section of a tibia which had been fractured, and completely united. It shows that the medullary cavity of the bone is interrupted by the callus.
161. A small section of a callus from a simple fracture. The bony matter deposited by the ossific process, and shooting into the soft parts, is seen at the lower part of the preparation.
162. An oblique section of a fractured bone, in which a considerable quantity of newly-formed bone is seen surrounding the fractured part.
163. A portion of callus from a fractured bone. Two small spots of ossification are seen in the middle of the soft callus.
164. A preparation of the same kind, in which the ossification is more extensive.
165. A section of a callus, to show its vascularity.
166. The lower extremity of a fractured tibia from a man who was a patient, with a compound fracture, in St. George's Hospital. The sore never healed, nor could the man bear any weight on the limb, probably in consequence of the bone having united by so small a surface. The leg was amputated on this account.

2. Union by Granulation.

167. A section of a radius from a case of compound fracture. The two portions of the bone are not in their natural position ; and a small detached splinter of dead bone may be observed in the soft newly formed substance which unites them.
168. The other section of the preceding preparation.
169. A section of a fractured metacarpal bone from a case of compound fracture. Soft substance is interposed between the broken ends, which are not in their natural position.
170. The other section of the preceding preparation.
171. A simple fracture of the os femoris. The lower portion of the bone is drawn up behind the upper portion, as is usually the case in oblique fractures of that bone. Union has not taken place, but a thin layer of

granulations is formed on the surfaces of the bone in apposition ; and the surrounding soft parts are formed into a cavity. This, had the patient lived, would probably have terminated in an artificial joint.

172. A fractured patella united by ligament, which union is supposed to have been effected by granulations without suppuration. There appears to have been a fracture of the lower portion of the patella subsequent to the original fracture.
173. A section of the upper part of the femur and of the os innominatum of a man, in whom the head of the femur was broken off and did not unite. The whole of the neck has been absorbed ; the capsular ligament is thickened and shortened ; and ligamentous substance is formed between the two broken surfaces.
174. The other half of the preceding specimen.

3. *The above-mentioned Union not taking place.*

175. The right os humeri of a man, sixty-eight years of age, whose arm had been fractured four years before his death, and a new or false joint had been formed.
176. Small bodies, found detached in the cavity or false joint between the ends of the fractured os humeri No. 175. They are thirty or forty in number.
177. A section of a tibia from a case of simple fracture not united. A loose splinter of bone interposed between the broken extremities has prevented, and probably would have continued to have opposed, any firm union of the fracture.
178. A portion of rib from a cow, fractured, and not united. The same circumstance as in the preceding specimen appears to have prevented the union.
179. The fibula of a man who had a compound fracture of the leg ; where there is an attempt towards the formation of a new or false joint. [See No. 190.]
180. The os humeri of a large monkey which had been fractured. The bone has not united, but an artificial joint with a capsular ligament is formed between the two fractured portions. The opposing surfaces of the bone are covered by a thin tendinous expansion, as is the case in artificial joints generally.

181. The femur of a dog that has been fractured and displaced, and a new capsular ligament subsequently formed between the upper portion of the femur and the head of the tibia. The lower portion of the femur is dead and exfoliating.
182. A portion of the humerus of an ostrich which had been fractured, and not uniting, an artificial joint was formed. The ends of the bones have become extremely smooth. Bristles are placed in the cut edges of the new capsular ligament, to show its extent.
183. A section of the fractured femur of a cock. The broken ends are displaced, but are united laterally by soft substance interposed between them.
184. The other section of the preceding preparation.

4. *Mode of Union of Cartilage.*

185. A simple fracture of the cartilage of a rib united by bony substance deposited between the broken extremities ; which have not been reduced to their natural position.

SERIES VIII. Diseases of Bone.

1. *Inflammation of Bone.*

186. A section of that part of a femur which remained after the limb was amputated, to show how completely the periosteum separates from the bone in inflammation ; a fact almost always observable after amputation.
187. A section of an os femoris, showing a separation of the periosteum after amputation, as in the last preparation.
188. A small portion of bone with its periosteum, in which ossific inflammation has taken place.
189. A portion of femur with its periosteum ; the latter is thickened and ossified at the part where exfoliation was about to take place.
190. Part of the tibia of a man, from a case of compound fracture at St. George's Hospital ; to show the periosteum thickened and ossified. [No. 179, is the fibula from the same limb, in which there was an attempt

towards the formation of a false joint; which throws some light on the protracted nature of the case.]

191. A section of a tibia, thickened in consequence of new bone being deposited on its external surface. The newly formed bone is perfectly distinct from the original bone; its fibres are parallel and perpendicular to the surface on which they have been formed.
192. A section of a tibia, showing nearly the same circumstances, in consequence of a severe wound.
193. A section of the os femoris of a lion, incrustated over with bone, in consequence of ossific inflammation.

2. *Exfoliation of Bone.*

a. *Exfoliation from Accident.*

194. Part of the femur from a case of compound fracture, the cure of which was retarded in consequence of there being a dead portion of bone to exfoliate. This piece of bone is exposed at the posterior part of the femur; and a fistulous opening communicating with the cavity which contains it, is seen above the inner condyle. [The broken end of the superior portion of the femur is rounded off, apparently preparatory to the formation of a false joint.]
195. The end of a femur on which granulations are forming after amputation. A dead piece of bone may also be seen beginning to exfoliate.
196. The end of the os femoris from a stump after amputation, beginning to exfoliate. [The actual cautery had been applied to its extremity to accelerate the process.]

b. *Exfoliation in consequence of Death being produced by the actual Cautery.*

197. A section of the shank-bone of an ass, from which a portion of bone was about to exfoliate. The granulations from the living bone immediately surrounding the dead bone are beginning to ossify.
198. A similar preparation, from which the sequestrum has been removed, exposing the cavity from whence the dead piece of bone came.
199. A preparation of the same kind, in which the dead portion of the bone is detached, but remains inclosed in a case of new bone that is formed

over it. A fistulous canal is exposed, extending from the cavity in which the dead bone lies, to the surface of the granulations.

- 200. A similar preparation.
- 201. A similar preparation. The aperture of the cavity containing the sequestrum is almost reduced to the breadth of the sinus leading from it to the external surface.
- 202. A similar preparation.
- 203. A section of the bone of an ass's leg, from which an exfoliation has taken place; and the cavity from which it separated is filled up with new bone.
- 204. The other section of the same bone.

c. Exfoliation in consequence of Disease.

- 205. A transverse section of a tibia, part of which was about to exfoliate. The granulations are seen extending between the dead and living bone, following the track of the separation.
- 206. Exfoliation of the lower extremity of a fibula. The bone is injected, and shows clearly the distinction between the living and dead parts.
- 207. A portion of bone exfoliating from the middle of the lower articulating surface of a tibia.
- 208. Exfoliation in the ankle-joint. The astragalus is dead, and a great proportion of it absorbed.
- 209. A similar preparation, showing the os naviculare, and one of the cuneiform bones dead, denuded of cartilage, and the former in great part absorbed.
- 210. Part of the astragalus become dead, and separating.

Sections of Bone in Oil of Turpentine, showing the living parts injected; the dead not.

- 211. A section of an astragalus.
- 212. Another section of the same bone.
- 213. A section of an os calcis.

d. Internal Exfoliations. [Necrosis.]

- 214. A section of a tibia, showing a large cavity in it lined with granulations, in which lay a dead piece of bone that had exfoliated internally: a portion

of the dead bone remains at the lower part of the preparation, marked by a bristle.

215. The other section of the same tibia, in which the remainder of the sequestrum is left. Some fistulous openings are seen leading from the cavity in which the dead bone lies, and communicating with the surface of the ulcer through the newly formed living bone. These openings are also marked by bristles.

e. Separation of a whole Bone taking place.

216. The extremity of a thumb laid open, exposing the last phalanx and part of the second. The whole of the last phalanx is dead; but granulations have formed between it and the joint, so that it might have been removed without opening into the joint, or injuring the second bone.
217. The metacarpal bone of the right fore-finger, showing the appearances preparatory to exfoliation, in consequence of a severe bruise.
218. Shows the appearance of an ulcer over a bone which is exfoliating.
219. A great toe, the second bone of which had become dead, and is marked by a bristle. It is surrounded by granulations as in the last preparation, so as to be separated both from the metatarsal bone, and from the last bone. It has been pushed from its natural situation in its progress towards the external surface, and much reduced in size by the absorbents of the surrounding granulations.
220. A great toe, in which there are some pieces of dead bone. [The living bone surrounding the sequestra has been tinted with a red colour, in order to show more clearly the distinction between the living and the dead bone; but not injected.]

3. Separation of Cartilage.

221. Bones of the carpus: the cartilage very much absorbed.
222. The cartilage separated from the end of a metacarpal bone.
223. A section of one of the condyles of the femur, in which ulceration of the bone behind the cartilage has taken place. From a man at St. George's Hospital, who had bony tumours in the thorax.
224. The cartilage separated from the lower end of a femur.

225. The patella adhering to one of the condyles of a femur, showing that cartilaginous [articulating] surfaces are capable of contracting adhesions. It shows also that a considerable part of the cartilage of the joint has been either exfoliated or absorbed.
226. Exfoliation of cartilage from one of the condyles of a femur.
227. One of condyles of a femur in which the cartilage is almost entirely separated from the bone. From a case of white swelling of the knee.
228. The patella from the same knee as the preceding preparation.
229. The cartilage separating from one of the condyles of a femur.
230. A similar preparation. [The surface of the bone is tinted red, to show the separation of the cartilage more distinctly.]
231. One of the condyles of a femur, from which a considerable portion of its cartilage is removed, and coagulable lymph is thrown out to cover the surface of the bone in its place.
232. The patella of a man who died after having bruised his knee. The cartilage is cracked or split in various directions, vertically, in the course of its fibres.

SERIES IX. Diseases of Joints.

1. *Stages preparatory to Anchylosis.*

a. By means of Coagulating Lymph.

233. The lower extremity of a radius; its cartilaginous articulating surface is absorbed, and coagulable lymph thrown out from its surface preparatory to anchylosis.
234. The lower end of an os femoris with the patella, showing two elongated adhesions by which they are united.
235. A string of coagulated lymph in the joint of the knee, producing adhesions between the two opposite sides.
236. The lower end of a femur from which the cartilage is almost wholly absorbed; and much coagulable lymph is deposited on different parts of the joint.
237. A knee-joint, showing the whole of its inner surface lined by coagulated lymph.

238. A section of a knee-joint nearly united by soft union.
239. A section of a knee-joint united by soft union. Bristles are placed in the uniting substance.
240. A section of a knee-joint united in part by soft union. [This and the two preceding preparations appear to be parts of the same knee.]
241. The lower articulating surface of the tibia covered by coagulated lymph.
242. A section of the lower extremity of the tibia from a case of compound fracture. The fracture communicated with the ankle-joint. The two portions of the bone are united by extravasated blood like a simple fracture: the uniting substance between them is marked by bristles. A thin layer of coagulated lymph is also seen on the cartilaginous articulating surface, thrown out from the line of fracture in the cartilage.
243. The other section of the preceding preparation.
244. An astragalus and os naviculare united, as in the last preparation, without the absorption of cartilage.
245. An os calcis and astragalus partly united by soft union. The cartilages of these bones are not absorbed, but they are covered with a soft substance thrown out in consequence of inflammation, either from the cartilages themselves, or from the ligaments, and then diffused over the cartilages for their union.
246. A small portion of the lower end of a tibia, to show its cartilaginous surface covered with coagulated lymph.
247. The capsular ligament of the ankle-joint united to the cartilage of the astragalus.
248. The lower extremities of the tibia and fibula from a case of fracture extending into the ankle-joint. The cartilaginous surfaces are in a great part removed, apparently preparing them for ankylosis. The parts are well injected, which shows more clearly the extent to which the cartilage has been absorbed.
249. The lower end of the tibia and the astragalus, from a case of dislocated ankle. The cartilages are almost entirely absorbed, and coagulable lymph has been thrown out in some parts, principally from the tibia, occasioning adhesions between the two bones.

b. *By means of Granulations.*

250. A finger; to show the cartilage of the first joint absorbed, and granulations arising from the denuded bone.
251. Granulations upon the inner surface of a patella. [They extend into a sinus which apparently communicated with the cavity of the joint.]

2. *Suppuration and Ulceration of Joints.*

252. The right hip-joint, from a young subject. The cartilaginous surfaces of both the femur and os innominatum are for the most part absorbed. The cavity of the acetabulum is enlarged, and the head of the femur is diminished, from ulceration. The ilium, ischium, and pubis, as well as the periosteum, are separated in consequence of suppuration. Coagulable lymph is thrown out in spots.
253. The cavity of the knee-joint very much enlarged, and its internal surface lined with coagulated lymph from inflammation.
254. The knee-joint of an aged woman who died in St. George's Hospital in 1759. There was a loose flattened substance in the joint, about the size of a hazel nut. The cartilages are eroded from the lower end of the femur and from the patella in parallel grooves: the synovia was thick, and apparently mixed with purulent matter.
255. The knee-joint of a boy who had a white-swelling which came to suppuration. Bristles are placed to point out the extent of the suppuration. Part of the cartilage is absorbed from the condyles of the femur.
256. A knee-joint, showing the whole of its interior surface lined by coagulated lymph, in which bristles are placed.
257. A patella from which a portion of the cartilage has been absorbed, and a layer of coagulated lymph deposited in its place.
258. The upper extremity of a tibia, to show ulceration of its cartilage, and a small rounded portion of the head of the bone exfoliating.
259. The upper extremity of a tibia to show ulceration of its cartilage.
260. An astragalus with a portion of its superior surface absorbed, and the bone smooth at that part.
261. An astragalus having the cartilage of its superior surface ulcerated. The bone is injected to show the vascularity of its denuded surface.

SERIES X. Dislocations.

- 262. A section of the shoulder-joint in its natural state ; to compare with the diseased specimens.
- 263. The other half of the same joint.
- 264. A section of a shoulder-joint that had been dislocated and imperfectly reduced ; to show the bones becoming adapted to their new position.
- 265. Another section of the same joint.
- 266. A shoulder-joint which had been dislocated and not reduced. It shows a rupture of the capsular ligament, marked by bristles ; a new cavity formed for the head of the os humeri on the inner edge of the glenoid cavity of the scapula ; and the cartilage of the head of the os humeri partially absorbed.
- 267. The scapula and capsular ligament from a shoulder-joint that had been dislocated ; showing its appearance fourteen days after reduction.
- 268. The shoulder-joint ; to show its cavity inflamed and ulcerated.
- 269. A dislocated hip-joint which had not been reduced. The head of the femur has been lodged on the dorsum of the ilium, immediately behind the acetabulum. The cartilage of the femur is entirely absorbed.
- 270. A section of a dislocated hip-joint which was not reduced. The head of the femur is lodged on the dorsum of the ilium, to which it has contracted adhesions. An attachment has taken place between the round ligament and the side of the newly formed cavity.
- 271. The other half of the same joint.

SERIES XI. Diseases in consequence of Pressure.

1. *Corns.*

- 272. The end of a finger ; to show its peculiar shape in consequence of a diseased growth of the nail. By maceration the nail and cuticle are separated.
- 273. The cuticle with the nail from No. 272.

274. A corn on the sole of the foot. A portion of cuticle is turned down, and the corn is seen on its edge.
275. A similar preparation: the corn being separated with the cuticle, a depression is seen in the cutis where the corn was situated.
276. A corn on the sole of the foot.
277. A corn upon the joint of a toe, turned down with the reflected cuticle, and a depression of the cutis is seen where the corn was situated.
278. A corn upon the joint of a toe, separated with the cuticle.
279. A corn upon the toe of a fowl.

2. *Adventitious Bursæ Mucosæ.*

280. A toe with a corn situated over the first joint; and having a kind of sacculus mucosus underneath it.
281. A corn upon the joint of a toe, with a sacculus mucosus underneath it.

SERIES XII. Dropsies of Natural Cavities.

1. *Bursæ Mucosæ.*

282. The capsula mucosa of the knee enlarged in consequence of an increased secretion of its mucus. Its cavity is laid open.
283. The anterior half of an enlarged capsula mucosa, from the knee of a woman at St. George's Hospital.
284. Small detached bodies, from a ganglion in the human wrist. [They are laminated flattened bodies formed of the inspissated secretion from the lining membrane of the sheaths of tendons.]
285. Similar bodies formed of coagulated lymph, found in ganglions of tendons.

2. *Tunica Vaginalis Testis.*

286. A membrane formed in consequence of the effusion of coagulable lymph on the outside of the tunica vaginalis testis.
287. The testis and tunica vaginalis from a case of hæmatocele which occurred at St. George's Hospital. Coagulable lymph has been effused on the inner surface of the tunica vaginalis, forming a membrane within it.

- 288. A small hydrocele laid open on the anterior part.
- 289. A testis and tunica vaginalis in the state of hydrocele, showing the dilatation of the latter.
- 290. A large hydrocele. Membranous cysts containing fluid are seen at the posterior part, above the testicle.
- 291. The testicle and spermatic chord from a boy, to show a hydrocele of the chord. It appears to be formed in the tunica vaginalis, as in the true hydrocele of the testicle; the two folds of that membrane not having united as is usual where they descend in front of the chord.
- 292. A hydrocele formed by a collection of fluid in a separate cyst behind the testicle.
- 293. A testicle with part of the scrotum after the operation for hydrocele. Adhesion has taken place to the skin at the part where the puncture was made.

3. *Peritonæum.*

- 294. Dropsy of the omentum. This membrane is distended to several times the dimensions of the stomach, to which it remains attached.

SERIES XIII. Diseases of Veins.

1. *Inflammation of Veins.*

- 295. Veins inflamed in consequence of venæsection, from the arm of a man who died at St. George's Hospital. The veins both above and below the orifice are in many places united by the adhesive inflammation. In the intervening spaces pus was secreted from their inflamed surfaces, and in several places ulceration had occurred, and the surface of the vein next to the skin was removed, so that a circumscribed abscess was formed. The vein near the axilla had suppurated, and beyond this, adhesion had not taken place; therefore a free passage for the matter into the circulation was afforded, which most probably was the cause of the patient's death.
- 296. An inflamed vein laid open. Coagulated lymph is seen on its internal surface.

297. A vein inflamed in consequence of being wounded and exposed: it is laid open to show coagulated lymph lining its internal surface.
298. A vein showing the same circumstances, from the same individual as the preceding preparation.
299. A portion of a tumour from the belly of a horse; in which the veins are filled with coagulated lymph, which adheres so firmly to their inner surface, that in many places it cannot be distinguished from their coats.
300. The jugular vein of an ass filled with a coagulum in consequence of inflammation. The impressions of the valves on the coagulum are very distinct.
301. The jugular vein of an ass obliterated by inflammation.

2. *Ossification in Veins.*

302. A coagulum on the inside of a vein, with portions of osseous matter deposited in it.
303. A similar preparation, with the appearances more distinct.

3. *Varicous Veins.*

304. Varicous veins of the leg, laid open in parts, to show the coagulated blood in them.

SERIES XIV. Diseases of the Heart and Arteries.

1. *Of the Heart.*

305. A section of a heart, showing a considerable mass of coagulated lymph lining the ventricle and filling the interstices between the fasciculi and carneæ columnæ.
306. A portion of the heart of a woman, covered by an unusual quantity of fat. The muscular parietes of the ventricle are very thin and pale.
307. Part of the heart of a medical gentleman; the substance appears to be almost entirely absorbed, and there is a scrofulous ulcer on the pericardium.
308. A portion of a heart in which excrescences are seen arising from the mitral

valves, and from the valves of the aorta. Also a few specks of ossification on the mitral and tricuspid valves.

309. The mitral valves, and those of the aorta, ossified. [The diminished size of the aperture between the auricle and ventricle deserves particular notice.]
310. Part of a heart to show the mitral valves, and the semilunar valves of the aorta, ossified. The aorta also is ossified in one part, and appears to be dilated, at its origin.
311. A portion of a heart showing the tricuspid valves ossified.
312. A portion of a heart showing similar circumstances.
313. The valves of the aorta, and those of the left ventricle of the heart, much ossified.

2. *Of Arteries.*

314. The valves of the aorta diseased and corrugated, from a patient who had palpitations of the heart, and died dropsical.
315. The valves of the aorta diseased and corrugated, from a gentleman who had palpitations of the heart from his infancy.
316. The valves of the aorta in a state of thickening and incipient ossification. [Two of the valves coalesce so completely, as to appear on a cursory view as a single valve. It must remain doubtful whether it be a congenital conformation, or the effect of adhesive inflammation.]
317. The valves of the aorta ossified in an extraordinary degree. [Two of the valves have coalesced; apparently from the progress of the ossific inflammation along their contiguous margins.]
318. The valves of the aorta ossified.
319. The valves of the aorta ossified. [A ridge of ossific matter extends from the corpus sesamoideum of one of the valves to the coats of the artery; giving to it the appearance of two valves conjoined.]
320. Ossification of the aorta at its origin. The inner surface of the ventricle is remarkably smooth.
321. The semilunar valves, and the arch of the aorta, much ossified.
322. The valves of the aorta thickened; with beginning ossification.

323. The valves of the aorta slightly ossified ; with dilatation and ossification of the aorta itself. One of the coronary arteries is also ossified to a considerable extent from its origin.
324. Part of the arch of the aorta much ossified, and somewhat dilated at the origin of the carotid and subclavian arteries.
325. The ascending aorta, the curvature, and descending aorta ossified ; and the inner membrane raised in irregular patches, by a deposition of soft matter between it and the middle coat.
326. A portion of the superior part of the aorta descendens much ossified.
327. The descending aorta much ossified.
328. The descending aorta ossified, in which some of the ossified parts are broken. The coats of the artery are partially separated, to show an ossific deposit mixed with soft matter between the inner and middle coats.
329. The aorta above its bifurcation, much ossified. From a military officer.
330. The aorta much ossified at its bifurcation.
331. The aorta at its bifurcation partially ossified. [There is a deposit of atheromatous matter between its internal and middle coat. One of the iliacs is nearly obliterated by a considerable deposition of similar matter.]
332. Arteries of the brain ossified.

3. *Progress of Ossification in Arteries.*

333. Part of the aorta in a state of incipient ossification. It was steeped in an acid without any effervescence taking place ; so that this white appearance precedes the deposit of earthy matter.
334. A small portion of the iliac artery of a general officer, ossified. The internal coat is separated and turned down, showing that the ossific process begins in it.
335. A portion of the iliac artery of the same individual, ossified. Part of the inner coat is separated and turned back, to show that the ossification is confined to that coat.
336. Two portions of artery, from the same individual as the two preceding preparations, showing the same circumstance.
337. Portion of an ossified artery, in which the coats are separated from each other, to show that the ossification is in the internal coat.

338. The arch of the aorta much ossified. The inner coat is partially separated, to show that the bony deposit is chiefly confined to that membrane.
339. A portion of an ossified artery, in which the coats are separated from each other, to show that the ossification extends to the other coats as well as the internal.
340. A section of an ossified aorta, the internal membrane of which is turned down, to show that the ossification has extended to the other coats.
341. A section of an aorta, in which are several ossified spots. On the cut edges may be seen the extent of the ossification from the inner surface into the substance of the artery.
342. A similar preparation; part of the same aorta.
343. The crural artery much corrugated and ossified.

4. *Ossification upon Arteries.*

344. Ossifications on the external part of the arch of the aorta. From a man who died in consequence of bony deposit in the lungs. [Small ossified spots are also observable on the inner coat.]
345. Another portion of the same aorta, showing osseous matter deposited on its external surface.

5. *Obliteration, and Mortification, of Arteries.*

346. The umbilical artery of a calf, after its separation from the secundines. The cavity of the artery is filled with coagulated blood, so as to render it impervious.
347. The end of the hypogastric artery of a calf, in a similar state.
348. A coagulum on the end of the crural artery of a boar, in which that vessel was divided and not tied.
349. The carotid artery of an ass, in which that vessel was divided, and the animal allowed to bleed to death. The divided extremities are seen contracted, and a coagulum is formed so as to compress the artery, in consequence of the diffusion of blood into the surrounding cellular membrane.
350. A coagulum in the end of an artery after amputation. A bristle is placed behind the newly formed substance which closes the orifice.

351. A portion of the carotid artery of a dog, in which that vessel had been tied with two ligatures, at about an inch distant from each other; and the animal, some time afterwards, killed. [A coagulum is seen in the space between the two ligatures, but attached most firmly to the upper extremity; similar to that which forms when a single ligature has been applied.]
352. A portion of an artery, and vein, laid open to show that each vessel is filled with a coagulum.
353. The femoral artery of a man, divided; in consequence of which he bled to death. [This is the original description; but as no record of the case remains, it seems necessary to add, that the appearances usually observable under such circumstances as those described, are not to be seen in this vessel: it has neither retracted nor contracted.]
354. The crural artery of a man, whose leg was amputated at St. George's Hospital. The artery did not unite by the first ligature, but gave way and bled. A ligature (which still remains in the preparation) was tied round the granulations at the part from whence the bleeding seemed to proceed, but did not inclose the artery. The man sunk from the loss of blood; and after a few subsequent bleedings he died. The end of the artery is seen a considerable way within the granulations, and above the ligature; it is a little contracted, and has become thinner in its coats. About an inch above the end of the artery is a coagulum of blood terminating below in a conical point, where we may suppose the artery is soundest; there endeavouring to make a stop to the blood.
355. A portion of an artery and vein from a patient at St. George's Hospital, who died from secondary hæmorrhage. The vein is much thickened.
356. The crural artery mortified; after amputation. From a lad at St. George's Hospital, in whom the vessels bled at different times till he died.
357. A coagulum in the crural artery; from a woman, who died with a mortification in the lower extremity. The upper part of the vessel is corrugated and sound, but the lower end, which is smooth and soft, was in the mortified part.
358. A section of an artery, showing a deposition of soft matter between the inner and middle coats, in consequence of the irritation produced by the

pressure of surrounding bone, which appears to be an adventitious product.

359. Obliteration of the lower part of the internal iliac arteries of a deer from the East Indies.

6. *Tumours analogous to Aneurism.*

360. A portion of the heart of a gentleman, to show an appearance similar to tumour on the inside of the right ventricle. It is composed of a succession of laminæ of coagulated lymph, that seem to be dissolved in the centre into a kind of glairy mucus, which gives it a cavity.
361. A portion of the apex of a heart, showing a similar formation in both ventricles.
362. Another portion of a heart, showing a similar formation occupying a large proportion of the cavity of the left ventricle.

7. *Aneurism.*

a. *Of the Heart.*

363. The left ventricle of the heart, dilated into an aneurism at its upper part. The aneurismal sac is laid open on the outside, and its communication with the ventricle is very distinctly shown.

b. *Of Arteries.*

364. A human sternum, with the cartilages of the ribs attached; from a subject who had an aneurism of the aorta: to show the effects of what Mr. Hunter denominated the relaxing, elongating, or weakening process. On the right side, the cartilages are bent outwards, or elongated, to adapt them to the form of the aneurism.
365. A small aneurismal dilatation of the coats of the aorta, just beyond the semilunar valves.
366. The ascending aorta dilated and partially ossified.
367. A large aneurism of the ascending aorta. A portion of the heart is left to show its relative situation. [All the coagulum is removed except the lamina immediately lining the aorta.]
368. The aorta dilated, and ruptured, near its origin.

369. A section of an aneurism of the ascending aorta, containing coagulated blood. It pressed against the sternum, making a tumour externally. The sternum remains to show the relative situation of the parts.
370. The other section of the preceding preparation.
371. An aneurism of the ascending aorta. The aneurismal pouch is filled with layers of coagulated blood, in which bristles are placed.
372. An aneurism of the arch of the aorta, in which the orifice of the left subclavian artery is obstructed by the coagulum.
373. An aneurism of the arch of the aorta, which burst into the trachea and killed the patient. The opening into the trachea is exposed.
374. An aneurismal dilatation of the aorta of a turtle.
375. A coagulum of blood from an aneurism in a lion. [It appears singularly loose and spongy in its texture.]
376. A coagulum from an aneurism.
377. Part of a coagulum from an aneurism of the arch of the aorta of a soldier. The case occurred at Chelsea Hospital.
378. Another section of the same coagulum.
379. Another section of the same coagulum.
380. A section of a large coagulum from an aneurism of the aorta of a male subject.
381. An aneurism of the external carotid artery. The tongue, œsophagus, and other parts are preserved to show the relative situation of the aneurism.
382. An aneurismal sac, apparently in the carotid artery, showing the layers of coagulated blood within it.
383. An aneurism of the right internal carotid artery of a lady aged sixty-four.
384. A similar preparation of the left internal carotid of the same individual.
385. An aneurism of the subclavian artery of a gentleman. The artery is slit open to its dilatation; the aneurismal sac is also laid open, and a bristle is introduced into the part where the artery and the aneurism communicate.
386. The brachial artery below the aneurism, from the same individual. The part next the sac is obliterated by coagulated lymph.
387. A section of a very large coagulum of blood, from the preceding aneurism.

388. A portion of the aorta and a small part of a very extensive aneurism. The latter is preserved among the dry preparations. [The present specimen is preserved in spirits, to show the well defined aperture by which the aorta communicates with the aneurismal sac. This aperture is of an oval form, and situated at the posterior part of the artery, where it passes between the crura of the diaphragm. The vessel itself, viewed anteriorly, has little or no appearance of disease, or of dilatation.]
389. An aneurism of the internal pudical artery.
390. The external iliac artery, with part of a large aneurismal sac. [The vessel is much thickened, corrugated, and ossified; and has two or three successive dilatations before its entrance into the sac, similar to what is observable in No. 399.]
391. The femoral artery, in a diseased state; which had been operated on for poplitæal aneurism.
392. A small portion of an aneurism of the poplitæal artery. A bristle is placed in the upper orifice; the lower was obliterated.
393. An artery leading into an aneurismal sac; a bristle is placed in the orifice.
394. An aneurismal sac laid open, and its cavity exposed. [Apparently poplitæal.]
395. Section of an aneurism, for which the operation was performed at St. George's Hospital with success. The cavity is seen filled by a laminated coagulum.
396. The other half of the same coagulum, removed from the sac.
397. An aneurism of the poplitæal artery of a man who was a patient in St. George's Hospital. The surrounding parts are left, to show their relative situation. The femur and tibia are sawn through obliquely, a portion of the aneurismal sac is removed, and the artery both above and below is laid open. The crural artery above enters the sac almost in a direct line, while the artery below goes out obliquely; not at the opposite end of the sac, but at a little distance from the entrance of the artery above. The crural artery, before it enters the sac, is for some way very much contracted, especially at its orifice. The aneurismal sac extends along the inferior portion of the artery on that side next to the bone. It was filled with coagulated blood, which has been removed. It is probable that

- blood did not pass out of the aneurism during life, as the injection did not escape when the parts were injected with fine glue after death.
398. Is a section which was removed from No. 397. Part of the poplitæal vein is left upon it, showing how greatly it is compressed; probably not admitting blood in the living body. It is indicated by a bristle inserted into it.
399. An aneurism of the poplitæal artery of the opposite limb of the same man from whom the two preceding preparations were taken. The artery is dilated more on one side than the other, but the sac had not yet begun to descend. The crural artery above the principal sac has three successive smaller dilatations. This aneurism was felt during life, but not seen.
400. A portion of the femoral artery of a man who died in St. George's Hospital with an aneurism. The artery was tied above the aneurism. [A coagulum had formed in the artery above the ligature; and another in the accompanying vein: possibly mortification of the limb followed the operation.]
401. The poplitæal artery become diseased; from the other leg of the same individual: apparently showing incipient ossification.
402. A poplitæal aneurism. The coagulum of blood is separated from the cavity of the aneurism, but is left adhering at the lower part of the preparation. A bristle is placed in the orifice of communication with the artery.
403. A large aneurism of the poplitæal artery. The vessel is exposed both above and below the aneurism.
404. A section of a coagulum from an aneurism of the poplitæal artery.
405. A similar preparation.

SERIES XV. Tumours.

1. *Elephantiasis.*

406. A transverse section of a leg affected with elephantiasis.
407. A transverse section of the same limb, at the ankle.
408. The foot of the same individual.

2. *Indolent Parts thickened without Inflammation.*

- 409. Part of an omentum which had become thickened without inflammation.
- 410. Section of a liver that had thickened without inflammation, somewhat similar to indolent tumour.
- 411. Nymphæ enlarged and thickened.
- 412. Nymphæ still more enlarged and thickened.
- 413. The nymphæ very much enlarged and thickened; especially the right. Removed from a woman at St. George's Hospital, by Mr. Gunning.
- 414. Tumours of considerable size from the labia pudenda.

3. *Tumours of the circumscribed kind.*

- 415. A tumour or excrescence removed from the inside of the mouth of a woman.
- 416. A small circumscribed tumour from the inside of the mouth.
- 417. A tumour, of a dense gristly nature, removed from the inside of the mouth of a young woman.
- 418. A tumour of the same kind; and apparently from a similar situation.
- 419. A tumour from under the lower jaw.
- 420. A tumour removed from under the jaw of a young woman. [Probably a strumous glandular affection.]
- 421. A spherical circumscribed encysted tumour under a man's tongue. It was situated between the two genio-hyoidei muscles. [It is apparently of a scrofulous nature.]
- 422. A tumour enveloping the left carotid and subclavian arteries, at a small distance above their origin.
- 423. A tumour extracted from the lower part of the parotid gland of a man at St. George's Hospital, in the centre of which is a curdly matter. Probably a lymphatic gland.
- 424. A tumour (removed by operation) from the neck of a gentleman.
- 425. A lobulated tumour from the neck of a child, who died in consequence of it: [i. e. Either in consequence of its pressure, or of its removal: the first is the most probable, from the free manner in which the skin has been removed along with it.]

426. A tumour which was removed by Mr. Hunter from the side of the neck of John Burley, at St. George's Hospital, Oct. 24, 1785. It weighed 144 ounces. [The patient speedily recovered.]
427. A pendulous lobulated tumour on the neck of a goose.
428. A tumour removed from below the ear of a child. [Apparently a *nævus maternus*.]
429. A small tumour covered with hair. [Apparently a *nævus maternus*.]
430. A tumour removed from a woman's back.
431. A tumour removed from the back. [It has a malignant character.]
432. A small lobulated tumour covered by the skin; from the axilla.
433. A circumscribed and scirrhus tumour from the cellular membrane.
434. A very small spongy circumscribed tumour, formed in the cellular membrane.
435. A tumour from the belly of an ostrich, composed of a congeries of small globular bodies.
436. A tumour composed of a great number of lobules or tubercles united by cellular membrane.
437. A section of a tumour from the neck of a horse, on which an operation was performed for its removal. The tumour was eight or ten inches long, four or five in thickness, and was attached only by cellular membrane. It was of a very dark colour, and when divided it yielded a fluid resembling ink, which blackened the water it was steeped in for a considerable time.
438. A firm lobulated mass which came out of the abdomen of a soldier through a wound made with a bayonet.
439. A circumscribed, very dense, spherical tumour, formed in the substance of the kidney of a sheep. It has a glossy white external surface, and is composed of many concentric laminæ, differing in colour.
440. A section of a scirrhus circumscribed tumour, formed from the inner coat of the uterus, projecting into, and filling its cavity; and may be considered an incipient polypus.
441. A very firm circumscribed tumour in the substance of the uterus; similar in structure to that in the preceding preparation, but situated nearer to the cervix.

442. A section of a tumour formed in the substance of a nerve.
443. The opposite section of the same tumour, on the surface of which may be observed the principal part of the musculo-cutaneous nerve in a flattened or expanded state.

4. *Tumours in circumscribed Cavities, attached by Pedicles.*

444. A small tumour attached by a very slender neck to the peritonæum near the broad ligament of the liver. When recent, before it was steeped in water, it had all the appearance of a coagulum of red blood, as if the blood had coagulated as it oozed out of the mouth of the vessel. This would in all probability have become vascular, perhaps scirrhus or bony, and might have been detached by some violence, and then would have become a loose tumour, like those in the following sub-series. [If held between the eye and the light, vessels may now be very distinctly seen diverging from the trunk in the pedicle, and ramifying through the substance of the tumour.]
445. A small tumour from the abdomen, which was attached by a small pedicle.
446. Spherical tumours on the mesentery of a sheep, to which they are attached by long slender pedicles.
447. A tumour which appears to have been coagulated blood, hanging from the Fallopian tube of a calf.
448. A section of a small pendulous tumour from the abdomen of an ox.
449. A small pendulous tumour attached by a pedicle to a portion of the omentum of an ox.
450. A fatty tumour which was attached by a small pedicle to the outside of the intestine of a bullock.
451. The capsule which contained the preceding tumour.

5. *Tumours found loose in circumscribed Cavities.*

452. A tumour found loose in the cavity of the abdomen of an ox. It had apparently been originally formed on a pedicle which has now lost its attachment.
453. A tumour found loose in the cavity of the abdomen of a lion.

454. A tumour found loose in the cavity of the abdomen of a gentleman.
The tumour is of an uniform texture, inclosed in a thin smooth capsule.
455. A tumour found loose in the abdomen.
456. Cartilage extracted from a ganglion.
457. A loose body extracted from the knee joint of a patient in St. George's Hospital.
458. Loose cartilages from an artificial joint in the arm.

6. *Tumours becoming Bony.*

459. A small tumour with bone in its centre.
460. A larger tumour with bone in various parts of it.

7. *Tumours of Bone.*

461. A section of a bony tumour of considerable magnitude, formed on the lower part of the femur of a man who was a patient in St. George's Hospital in November 1786.

[It had been about five months in its progress, and nearly encircled the bone. The limb was removed in consequence of its obstructing the motion of the joint. The tumour appeared to originate from the bone itself, and, as the tumour increased, ossific matter was deposited in it; the tumour forming a nidus for the deposit of bone. The medullary canal was also entirely filled with the same kind of deposit.

A month after the operation the patient was attacked with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased; and he died seven weeks after the removal of the limb, in consequence of bony deposit in the thorax.]

462. Part of the preceding bony tumour, which has been steeped in an acid, to show the animal part.
463. A longitudinal section of the lower end of an os humeri, on the anterior surface of which is a circumscribed tumour of considerable size, very dense in its structure, and closely attached to it: the bone, however, appears to be perfectly sound and unconnected with the disease.
464. A section of the knee joint of a dog. [A large tumour partly composed of bone occupies the poplitæal space.]

8. *Tumours in Bone.*

465. A section of a tumour taken out of the substance of the lower jaw of a young woman.
466. Another portion of the same tumour.
467. A small circumscribed tumour from the inside of the mouth.
468. An excrescent tumour removed from the gum and jaw of a gentleman.
The disease did not recur.
469. A tumour formed at the root of a diseased tooth.
470. A section of the finger of a child, showing a tumour formed apparently by a degeneration of the bone. [The second phalanx seems to have been absorbed, and newly-formed matter resembling cartilage deposited in its place. The first phalanx is also much enlarged by the same kind of interstitial deposit. The other portion of the tumour has the integuments dissected away to show its external surface.]
471. A tumour enveloping the extensor tendon over the first joint of a thumb.

9. *Superficial Tumours and Excrescences.*

472. A lobulated tumour in the skin. [It appears to have been removed from the end of the human nose.]
473. An excrescence from a man's arm.
474. A small spherical tumour attached to the skin by a pedicle.
475. A small excrescence from the human breast.
476. An excrescence removed from the labia pudenda of a woman.
477. Another excrescence of the same kind.
478. A wart [showing a very distinct structure, radiating from a small pedicle, on the skin.]
479. Another section of the same warty excrescence.
480. A section of a singular tumour (of a warty nature) which formed on the leg of a dog.
481. A tumour from the scrotum of a child, composed of a considerable number of distinct rounded lobules of various sizes. [Probably a *nævus maternus*.]

10. *Polypi.*a. *Of the Nose, Antrum, &c.*

482. A section of a nose from which a polypus had been extracted. [Two small polypi are still remaining, and are highly injected. A cartilaginous tumour is also observable projecting into the nostril, which appears to have originated in the cells of the ethmoid bone.]
483. A polypus in the antrum maxillare.
484. A polypus of the nose.
485. A similar preparation.
486. A polypus extracted from the nose.
487. A polypus extracted from a man's nose.

b. *Of the Uterus, Bladder, &c.*

488. A polypus in the uterus.
489. A polypus originating from the cervix uteri; and, extending towards the fundus, fills the cavity of the uterus.
490. A polypus originating from the upper part of the cervix uteri, and by a long pedicle extending into the vagina, which is in consequence much dilated.
491. A polypus originating from the cervix uteri near the os tinæ, and extending into the vagina, which is much distended. [A ligature had been attempted to be applied round the base of the tumour, but it includes only a part, and had not effected a separation.]
492. The bladder of a boy, fourteen years of age, who was operated on for the stone. A conical tumour or process is observable at the fundus, marked by a bristle, which may be considered as an incipient polypus.
493. The urinary bladder of a young girl. [It has been opened laterally, to show that it is distended with a congeries of lobulated adipous tumours which are attached to, or proceeding from, its inner surface. Some of these fatty substances protrude externally through the urethra, which is thereby dilated to twice the diameter of the vagina.—There is no history whatever belonging to this very remarkable specimen.]
494. A polypus of considerable size, on a long pedicle, in the urethra of an ox. [It originated near the verumontanum, and apparently extended into the neck of the bladder.]

11. *Accumulations of Fat.*

495. A tumour formed by an accumulation of fat, which was situated above the breast of a young woman.
496. A section of a fatty tumour which hung pendulous from the groin.
497. A section of a fatty tumour removed from the back.

SERIES XVI. Encysted Tumours.

1. *Cysts with Semi-Fluid Contents.*

498. A small encysted tumour partially covered by the external skin.
499. An encysted tumour in the cellular membrane, very near the skin; "which had opened by the second of our first mode of ulceration." [viz. pressure from within: in contradistinction to pressure from without.]
500. Oil from an adipous encysted tumour.
501. A congeries of encysted tumours which had formed between the scapula and ribs of a female patient at St. George's Hospital.
502. A similar specimen, from the same individual.
503. A large cyst from the thigh of a woman at St. George's Hospital.

2. *Cysts with Solid Contents.*

504. A tumour from the human scalp.
505. An encysted tumour from the human eyelid.
506. An encysted tumour removed from the upper eyelid: it was filled with caseous matter. The cyst is laid open and the contents removed.
507. A tumour of the same kind, not laid open.
508. An encysted tumour removed from the cheek of an aged woman at St. George's Hospital. It contains a lobulated substance.
509. An encysted tumour which was taken from under the chin of a young woman at St. George's Hospital. It is laid open and its contents are removed.
510. An encysted tumour containing caseous matter; in the centre of which are chalky concretions.
511. The contents of an encysted tumour from a boy's throat. [It consists of flaky coagulated matter, and a considerable number of small spherical opaque bodies resembling the ova of an insect.]

512. A small tumour which was situated immediately under the skin, and was extracted at St. George's Hospital. A portion of the integuments remains on one side, and the tumour is opened on the other to show its contents, which consist of thin flaky substances having the appearance of a succession of cuticles.
513. An encysted tumour removed from the breast of a gentleman. It was filled with a flaky substance, which appeared to be a succession of cuticles, similar to that immediately lining the cyst.

3. *Cysts containing Hair.*

514. An encysted tumour taken from the eye-brow of a man at St. George's Hospital, with hair growing from the inner surface. Its cavity was filled with caseous matter.
515. An encysted tumour from a sheep, containing wool enveloped in fatty matter.
516. A similar tumour communicating with a long canal which passed down the thigh of the same animal. The tumour is filled with wool enveloped in fatty matter, which also extends in impacted masses throughout the whole of the canal.
517. A tumour containing hair, formed in the shoulder of a cow which had six legs. The tumour has a very dense external covering, in texture much resembling the internal surface of the skin of that animal; and its cavity is tensely filled with light brown hair felted together, intermixed with a substance of an earthy and fatty nature.
518. A similar tumour from the shoulder of the same animal, in which are contained several balls of hair. The cyst has a distinct cuticular lining.
519. A small spherical cyst in the human ovarium, containing fat, in which there is some hair. [The hairs are very few, but are obvious on a close inspection.]
520. The cyst of a tumour of the ovarium, which was filled with a fatty substance. The contents have been removed and the cyst inverted, to show its tuberculated wart-like surface.
521. A very large encysted tumour in the human ovarium, filled with fat, in which hairs are interspersed.

522. An encysted tumour in the ovarium of a young woman eighteen years of age, whose hymen was perfect. It contains a considerable quantity of hair, mixed with fatty matter; and on one side a firm substance, from which projects an imperfectly formed tooth. There is also a small cyst attached by a pedicle to the Fallopian tube, which is not an uncommon occurrence in uteri otherwise healthy.

4. *Cysts resembling Hydatids.*

523. A cyst of considerable size in the cerebrum of a lady. The cavity is lined by a thin smooth membrane, which is partially reflected to show it more distinctly.
524. Small cysts, usually denominated hydatids, in the human plexus choroides. [These little vesicles may, sometimes, be inflated with air from the veins.]
525. A similar preparation, in which is seen small cysts which contained a white opaque fluid. This fluid did not effervesce with acid.
526. The plexus choroides of Dr. Solander, in which two or three of the little cysts were filled with a whitish cream-like matter.
527. A longitudinal section of the humerus of an ox, whose medullary cavity is filled with a glossy semi-transparent cyst resembling a hydatid, which contained fluid, but is now distended with cotton. The cancellated structure, together with part of the parietes of the bone, have been absorbed, in consequence of the increase of the cyst.
528. A small transparent cyst on the surface of the spleen. [Probably of an ox.]
529. A transparent cyst, or spurious hydatid, on the surface of a kidney. Part of the substance of the gland has been absorbed, and a quantity of fat that has been deposited in its place, surrounds the pelvis.
530. A large transparent cyst, or spurious hydatid, on the surface of a kidney.
531. A very large cyst, or spurious hydatid, on the surface of a kidney.
532. A kidney, on the surface of which is a cyst, or spurious hydatid, several times larger than the kidney itself.
533. Section of a large kidney. Cysts and spurious hydatids are dispersed through its whole substance; and innumerable small ones are evident on its external surface.

534. The corresponding section of the same kidney. [The transparent bodies observable in some of the cells are not hydatids, but balls of glass introduced to prevent the kidney from floating.]
535. Sections of a kidney whose central part is entirely occupied by cysts or hydatids. [The substance of the kidney is very uniformly reduced to about two lines in thickness; but its external surface retains so completely its natural appearance, as to afford no indication whatever of the disease existing within it.]
536. Hydatids, or rather cysts, formed on, and pressing upon the testicle.
537. A diseased testicle, with cysts or hydatids arising from it, and attached by slender pedicles.
538. Section of a testicle much enlarged, and its whole substance pervaded by small cysts or hydatids.
539. Another section of the same testicle.
540. A cyst or hydatid attached to the posterior external surface of the cervix uteri.
541. A small encysted tumour from the human ovarium. Its external coat is injected.
542. A small cyst, united by a slender pedicle to the Fallopian tube.
543. A very small cyst attached by a pedicle to the Fallopian tube near its fimbriated extremity. There is also a small spherical body on the surface of the ovarium.
544. Two hydatids, or cysts, containing fluid, in the membrane between the ovarium and the Fallopian tube.
545. An ovarium converted into a congeries of cysts; the largest of which is about the size of a hen's egg.
546. An encysted tumour of the human Fallopian tube. [The cyst has a very distinct lining, which bears a strong resemblance to a true hydatid. The cyst is rather on, than of the tube, appearing as if formed around and compressing it.]
547. A human ovarium increased to an extraordinary size by a congeries of cysts. Some of these are laid open, to expose their contents.
548. A congeries of cysts containing hydatids, enveloping the uterus of a maucauco.

549. A small spherical cyst or hydatid attached to the inner surface of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube of a sow.

550. A similar specimen, from the same animal.

5. *Hydatids.*

551. A transverse section of the base of the brain of a giddy sheep, to show a cavity in which the hydatid which occasioned that affection, is contained.

552. A vertical section of the brain of a giddy sheep, showing a cavity between the cerebrum and cerebellum, in which a hydatid was contained.

553. The brain from a giddy sheep, showing a large cyst in the right hemisphere of the cerebrum. [At one part, the substance of the brain is entirely absorbed, and the cavity inclosed only by the pia mater.]

554. Part of the skull of a giddy sheep, in which a portion of the bone has been absorbed, in consequence of the pressure of a hydatid in the brain, which was approaching towards the surface.

555. An encysted tumour in the substance of the ventricle of the heart of a bullock. [It contains several gelatinous hydatid-like membranes; some of which are collapsed, brown, and shrivelled, and apparently of earlier formation than the others.]

556. A portion of measly pork, showing a number of cysts containing minute animals which Mr. Hunter called Hydatids. [Hydatid Finna of Blumenbach; —Cysticercus cellulosæ of Rudolphi.]

557. A portion of the lung of a lion containing a hydatid: part of the cyst is turned down, and the hydatid is laid open.

558. Several small irregular substances from the lungs. [They were named hydatids; but appear rather to be masses of firmly coagulated lymph.]

559. A hydatid from the liver, coughed up through the lungs.

560. An oval hydatid, [Tænia Hydatigena; probably from a sheep.]

561. An oval hydatid.

562. An oval hydatid found in the omentum of a giddy sheep.

563. An oval hydatid from a hog, together with the cyst in which it was contained.

564. Cysts formed in and upon the spleen of a man aged forty-six. These cysts were connected with the stomach and pancreas, and contained hydatids of

- various sizes, hydatid-like membranes, and a considerable quantity of fluid with numerous minute granular bodies.
565. A section of a hydatid of a deep amber colour, inverted, to show its inner surface studded over with what are considered to be small hydatids. [It is from the preceding preparation, where one of the cysts still contains a large hydatid of the same colour.]
566. Hydatids of a white colour, from the same subject as the two preceding preparations. One of the largest is inverted and suspended; and part of its inner surface is covered with hydatids, which look like minute pearls or studs set in the inner coat.
567. A very large cyst which was formed in the abdomen near the stomach, of a man; containing hydatids of various sizes.
568. A portion of the colon from the same individual, with a large cyst adhering to it, which contains numerous hydatids.
569. The rectum and bladder, from the same individual, having a large cyst between them, that contained hydatids. The bladder is thickened, and ulcerated through, at the fundus. To prevent effusion into the cavity of the abdomen, a thick conical mass of coagulated lymph has been deposited on the fundus, covering it like a cap.
570. A portion of an omentum which is thickened by a congeries of hydatids.
571. A hydatid within the duplicature of the omentum.
572. A cyst which was lined by a very large hydatid that contained some hundreds of small ones; from the liver of a woman who died at St. George's Hospital. [The large hydatid is removed, to show the inner surface of the cyst; and lies, with many of the small ones, at the bottom of the bottle.]
573. Hydatids from the liver of a woman. [Immense numbers of them distended the cavity of the abdomen. They were of various dimensions; from the size of a pea, to that of a very large orange.]
574. Some hydatids from the human liver.
575. A hydatid from the liver.
576. A portion of a large hydatid from the liver, on the inner surface of which is a white semi-transparent cauliflower-like excrescence. [Supposed to be a cluster of young hydatids, but that is doubtful.]

577. A cyst about the size of an orange. Within it, and connected to it by loose cellular texture, is another cyst, which contains several loose hydatids: the whole having the appearance of a nest of hydatids one within another.
578. A portion of liver, with a cyst containing a hydatid; both of which are laid open.
579. A hydatid taken out of its cyst entire.
580. A cyst containing a hydatid, laid open.
581. A cyst laid open which contains several small hydatids.
582. A portion of the liver of some small animal, in which is a cyst containing a hydatid.
583. Apparently another portion of the same viscus; with the cyst unopened.
584. A cluster of hydatids in the liver. Some of the cysts are opened.
585. A portion of the liver of a small animal containing hydatids.
586. Large cysts formed on the liver of a monkey; some containing a single hydatid; others, a congeries of them.
587. A portion of the liver of a cat, in which is a cyst containing a hydatid.
588. Another portion of the same liver containing a hydatid of larger size.
589. A large cyst from the liver of a lion, containing a considerable number of hydatids.
590. A kidney [apparently of a child] full of cysts which contain coagula; a small calculus is imbedded in one part of its substance.
591. Spurious hydatids, or cysts, formed in the substance of a kidney.
592. A cyst or hydatid from the kidney of a sheep, which contained several small spherical ones, that were remarkably transparent. These lie at the bottom of the bottle.
593. Hydatids which were with great difficulty voided by the urethra of a gentleman, along with the urine. [The patient recovered.]
594. A hydatid of an oval form in an encysted tumour.
595. A cyst, containing a hydatid, removed by operation from the arm of a gentleman.
596. A hydatid from the rectus abdominis muscle.
597. A hydatid which was situated on the rectus abdominis muscle.
598. A hydatid taken from the thigh.

6. *Cysts containing Air.*

599. A bird emphysematous. [Apparently a starling, and probably a consequence of gun-shot; but this preparation has no history.]
600. A portion of the rectum of a hog; the peritonæal coat of which is covered in several places with small pellucid cysts containing air. It was sent to Mr. Hunter by his friend Mr. Jenner, surgeon, at Berkeley (afterwards Dr. Edward Jenner); who stated that this appearance is found very frequently upon the intestines of hogs that are killed in the summer months.

7. *Cysts becoming Bony.*

601. Part of the heart of a bullock, to show a bony cyst attached to the inner surface of the apex of the left ventricle.
602. A portion of epiploon, in which are two incysted tumours whose coats had become ossified.

DIVISION II.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF PECULIAR, OR SPECIFIC, DISEASES.

SERIES XVII. Scrofula.

1. *In Bone.*

603. A SECTION of the left os humeri of a woman affected by mollities ossium.
604. A section of the frontal and right parietal bones, from the inner surface of which, in the situation of the coronal suture, arises a bony production of considerable extent; very dense in structure and tuberculated on its surface. It appears to have been formed in the dura mater, but is firmly

attached to the skull. On several other parts within the skull there are small exostoses of the same description. The dura mater has coagulated lymph deposited on its inner surface. The external surface of the skull opposite to the tumour does not exhibit any appearance of disease.

605. A section of a tumour in the skull, chiefly projecting internally; to which the dura mater firmly adheres.
606. The adjoining section of the same skull and tumour.
607. A section of the right temporal and parietal bones of a young woman, twenty-five years of age. A tumour projects externally about half an inch above the surface of the parietal bone; and there is a similar tumour, situated exactly opposite, on the inside of the skull; which, projecting to about the same extent inwards, pressed on the middle lobe of the cerebrum. These tumours are of a loose fibrous bony texture, they are simply in contact with the cranium, having no firm adhesion to it, and the intervening portion of the cranium is sound, only unusually vascular. [This preparation exhibits a vertical section of the parts preserved in spirits in their recent state, and shows that the bony fibres are disposed perpendicularly to the surface of the skull.]
608. The adjoining section of the same cranium and tumour, macerated and dried. The external portion of the tumour has been separated, to show that it had no very firm attachment to the skull, and its fibrous texture is more distinctly visible than in the preceding preparation.
609. A section of the os frontis of a man who died in St. George's Hospital; to show a scrofulous thickening of the pericranium. He had several hard tumours on the skull, which the physicians and surgeons mistook for venereal affections; but from the history of the case itself, there was no reason for coming to that conclusion. The man died consumptive: and upon examining those swellings, they appeared to be a scrofulous increase of the periosteum only.
610. A portion of the skull of a Frenchman, who died scrofulous; to show that a considerable part of the bone has been removed, and its place occupied by a scrofulous tumour, which projects both externally and internally.
611. A small circular protuberance from the inner table of the parietal bone; apparently a scrofulous deposition.

612. Two portions of cranium which have been removed by the trephine. Ulceration had taken place both on the external and internal surfaces.
613. A portion of rib, with its cartilage, which is much thickened; from the same individual from whom the preparation No. 610 was taken.
614. Another portion of the same rib, showing similar circumstances.
615. A transverse section of a sternum affected by scrofula.
616. Another portion of the same sternum.
617. A vertebra, in which scrofulous ulceration had begun.
618. A portion of the os ilium affected with scrofula.
619. A longitudinal section of a scrofulous knee.
620. The lower half of a tibia and fibula. The tibia is affected with scrofula, and the greater part of its bony structure is absorbed.

2. *In Glandular Parts.*

621. Minute scrofulous tumours on the stomach and intestines of a sparrow.
622. Scrofulous glands from a large white monkey.
623. The thyroid gland in situ, much enlarged. [Bronchocele.]
624. A portion of lung, the whole substance of which was studded with small tubercles.
625. Part of a liver, the whole of which was occupied by a congeries of encysted tumours filled with solid matter.
626. An adjoining portion of the same liver.
627. A portion of the liver, omentum, mesenteric glands, and a section of a testicle; to show scrofulous affections of those parts, from the same subject.
628. A section of a kidney, to show the mammæ deprived of their natural structure by disease. [It is apparently caused by scrofulous ulceration in the infundibula and pelvis.]
629. The kidneys of a scrofulous child. One retains its usual form and size, but a spherical tumour is seen projecting from its side. The other is increased to very unusual dimensions, and so altered in form as to be with difficulty recognized as a kidney. A section has been made to show the structure of the mass, which in appearance is very analogous to scirrhus.

630. A section of the testicle of a man, very much enlarged by a deposition of apparently scrofulous matter, in which are small cysts. The disease first began by a large hydrocele. The affection of the testicle was suspected to be scrofulous; and that opinion was strengthened by finding scrofulous tumours on examining the body after death.
631. A section of a testicle; in the inferior part of the body of which is deposited an opaque and apparently scrofulous inorganic substance. The dimensions of the testicle have increased in proportion to the extent of this deposit, the natural structure of the testicle seeming not to have been diminished by its pressure.
632. A section of a testicle extirpated at St. George's Hospital by Mr. Gunning. There was a little fluid in the tunica vaginalis. The regularity of the whole of the testicle, and the appearance of the tunica albuginea, were such, that, excepting in size, it had exactly the resemblance of a natural and sound testicle. However, when a section was made, it was found to be diseased; the natural structure being in a great measure obliterated, probably absorbed; and appearing to be exchanged for an almost entirely new substance. The arteries were enlarged, and the veins become a little varicous.

3. *In Common Parts.*

633. A portion of tuberculated omentum.
634. Part of a scrofulous tumour formed in the thigh. It was supposed to be an aneurism before death.
635. A scrofulous tumour, or cyst, on the breast of a young bird.
636. Scrofulous tubercles or cysts on the upper part of the wings of a lark.
637. Scrofulous tubercles on the legs of sparrows. [Tubercles of this kind are not of unusual occurrence on the feet, as well as in other parts of the body, of birds that have been brought to this country from tropical climates, and kept in a state of close confinement. Quadrupeds so circumstanced, also very frequently die from scrofulous affections.]

SERIES XVIII. Cancer.

1. *In Glandular Parts.*

638. A section of a scirrhus breast, with a lymphatic gland contaminated before suppuration had taken place in the breast. From a case in which Plunkett's powder had been once applied.
639. A scirrhus tumour of the breast.
640. A tumour in the breast.
641. A portion of a breast in which a scirrhus tumour had been formed just behind the nipple, and was very moveable. The first symptoms of the disease were an occasional bleeding from the nipple, and after that, a small tumour was felt. The breast and tumour are divided in the axis of the nipple, and bristles are placed in the tubuli lactiferi leading from the nipple to the tumour.
642. A portion of a cancerous breast. In the great tumour felt externally there were found interspersed a great many cancerous hydatids.
643. Part of the pectoral muscle of a woman, which was becoming cancerous.
644. A section of a breast which was extirpated on account of cancer. The glandular parts of the breast seem to have disappeared, and the tubuli lactiferi are as distinct as though they had been dissected. They contained a whitish fluid. A circumscribed tumour very firm in texture is continued from, and connected with, the nipple.
645. A cancerous breast in which suppuration appears to have taken place. Behind the nipple, are two considerable circumscribed cavities, divided by a septum; and an excrescence, in which is placed bristles, is seen protruding into both cavities.
646. A section of a cancerous breast, in which the cancerous suppuration had taken place.
647. A cancerous breast which sloughed off, after the application of arsenic.
648. The thyroid gland and trachea affected with cancer. The trachea is ulcerated.

2. *In Common Parts.*

- 649. A cancerous tumour removed from the perinæum of a woman.
- 650. A cancerous tumour from the groin. [It is a very characteristic specimen of the disease, and appears to be an affection of the inguinal glands.]
- 651. A cancerous tumour extracted out of the back. [It is of an oval form, perfectly circumscribed, and has a smooth external surface. The suppurative process appears to have taken place in its centre.]

3. *In the Alimentary Canal.*

- 652. A cancerous lip, removed by operation from a man at St. George's Hospital.
- 653. The tongue and throat affected by cancer.
- 654. The throat affected by cancer. The tonsils are greatly enlarged, and ulcerated.
- 655. A portion of a stomach with a cancerous ulcer at the cardia.
- 656. The stomach of a woman with a cancerous tumour of considerable size, which on its inner surface had proceeded to ulceration. Adhesions have taken place between the stomach and the liver. The jejunum of this woman was much inflamed and thickened for about eighteen inches in extent. The symptoms had continued for twenty-five years. The state of the jejunum may be seen in the preparation No. 71.
- 657. A portion of a stomach, to show a cancerous ulcer of its internal surface which had extended nearly through its coats. The ulcer has a thickened and corrugated margin which projects into the cavity.
- 658. A portion of a stomach, having a cancerous ulcer at the pylorus.
- 659. A portion of a stomach with a cancerous ulcer at the pylorus; the parietes of which are very much thickened.
- 660. A cancerous excrescence on the internal surface of a portion of small intestine; and a smaller excrescence of the same kind laid open to show its pulpy texture.
- 661. A longitudinal section of the stomach of a cod-fish, which has a very large and dense scirrhus tumour attached to its outer surface; with a considerable cavity in its centre, produced by ulceration.
- 662. A cancerous ulcer in the rectum.

663. A section of a scirrhus tumour from the rectum of an ox. It is of considerable dimensions, and its structure is remarkably distinct.
664. The other section of the same tumour.
665. A cancerous ulcer in the rectum.

4. *In the Organs of Generation.*

666. A human uterus, to show that the whole of the vagina, where it was connected with the uterus, has been destroyed by cancerous ulceration.
667. An uterus in which the cervix is principally involved in a cancerous fungated ulcer. [The ulcer apparently communicated with the cavity of the abdomen.]
668. A similar preparation.
669. A preparation in some measure similar, but the disease is chiefly confined to the fundus uteri, which is, in consequence, distended to a size equal to that of the fourth month of pregnancy. Presented to Mr. Hunter by Mr. Lynn.
670. Supposed cancer of the urinary bladder of a woman who died in St. George's Hospital. The ulceration has committed very extensive ravages. A quill marks the situation of the cervix uteri, the os tincæ having been destroyed. The body of the uterus is but little affected by the disease.
671. A vagina in which cancerous ulceration has produced a communication between it and the urinary bladder. [Great inflammation appears to have attended the progress of the disease.]
672. The bladder of a gentleman laid open anteriorly, showing two cancerous, excrescent, or fungated spongy bodies, arising from its inner coat, and projecting into its cavity. When recent, these bodies had a good deal the appearance of piles, and were each of the size of a small walnut. The muscular coats of the bladder were thickened but not diseased. Some parts of the inner coat were hardened, and appeared as they would have done had lunar caustic been applied to their surface. The disease had apparently existed about sixteen years, and the symptoms gradually increased in violence till death.
673. A section of a glans penis which is converted into a fungous excrescence.
674. The other section of the same penis.

5. *Of the Eye.*

675. A vertical section of the left eye of a female child about three years of age; in the centre of which, and between its coats, is a morbid deposit.
676. The other section of the same eye, having the before-mentioned substance removed from the anterior part of the cavity, the better to expose a spherical tumour which occupies the posterior part. It also shows more clearly how far the choroid coat has been separated from the sclerotic by the deposition of the new-formed substance.
677. The right eye of the same child, with the optic nerve and commissure, a portion of the brain, and a tumour which formed in, and filled the orbit after the operation for the removal of the left eye. The child survived the operation about ten months.
678. A cancerous eye.
679. A cancerous eye, where the whole of its cavity is filled with a brownish spongy mass. Removed by operation from a female patient in St. George's Hospital, Nov. 5th, 1781. A violent hæmorrhage soon succeeded; she became delirious, and died ten days after the operation. The state of the brain and optic nerve of this patient may be seen in the next preparation.
680. Part of the brain, and optic nerves belonging to the subject from whom the preceding cancerous eye was taken; to show that the optic nerve of that side is very much diminished in size. [See also No. 1045.]
681. A fungous tumour pressing upon the eye.

SERIES XIX. Diseases resembling Scrofula and Cancer.

682. A spherical tumour which formed in the gland of the breast, distinct in its structure from the surrounding parts.
683. A tumour in the breast, neither cancerous nor scrofulous; but completely distinct, and of a separate structure from the surrounding parts.
684. A portion of the lung of a lady who had a cancer of the right breast. It is filled with large white tubercles of various sizes.
685. A portion of rib from the left side of a gentleman aged forty-six, in whom

the liver, kidney, lymphatic glands, and various other parts of the body were affected with disease "resembling cancerous tumours coming to "suppuration, or rather an appearance which in some respects resembled scrofula, in others, cancer." [Probably from the same individual as No. 627.]

686. A kidney of a gentleman with a tumour in its pelvis, which occasioned bloody urine for six years.
687. The appearances of a disease supposed to differ from scrofula and cancer, shown in the spermatic chord, in the omentum, and in glands from the loins.
688. A longitudinal section of a penis, exposing the urethra through nearly its whole extent, to show the effects of a disease supposed to differ from scrofula and cancer. There are two fistulous openings leading from the urethra.

SERIES XX. Fungated Ulcers.

689. A section of a tumour which formed upon the head of the tibia, and gave an appearance of immense size to the knee-joint. Besides the general volume given to the knee, there was a protuberance of the size of a large egg, having a smooth surface, and a bluish or livid hue, from the contents shining through; which is still seen in the preparation. The limb was removed; and, upon examination, the tumour was found to consist of a hard substance with a great many cavities or cells which were filled with bloody serum, and also with coagulated blood, of long standing.
690. The joint of the above-mentioned knee, with the head of the tibia in which the tumour was formed; showing that a part of the tumour protruded into the cavity of the joint.
691. A knee-joint in which the lower part of the femur is affected in a manner similar to Nos. 689 and 690. The fungous excrescence from the femur is seen protruding into the cavity of the joint.
692. Two sections of the left foot of a female who was a patient in St. George's Hospital; from the sole of which proceeds a cancerous fungus.
693. A section of the tail of a horse, showing a diseased state of the parts re-

sembling cancer. [The disease appears to have originated in some violence done to the caudal vertebræ, between which and the skin is a scirrhus tumour of a dark colour; which, had the disease proceeded to suppuration, would probably have become a fungated sore.]

694. A cancerous fungous excrescence which arose from the edges of the cicatrix, after the removal of an enlarged testicle suspected to be scrofulous.

SERIES XXI. Small-Pox.

695. Part of the lips and cheek, to show what was considered an appearance of small-pox pustules on the inside of the mouth. [Whatever the appearance might originally have been, there are now not any pustules distinctly visible within the margin of the lip.]
696. Part of the palate, to show a similar appearance on the roof of the mouth; but equally indistinct.
697. The head, trunk, and upper extremities of a child which was born with the small-pox. Its mother had just recovered from that disease before delivery. The pustules are pretty full, [numerous] well formed, and distinct. The cuticle is removed in several places, to show the sloughs in the cutis.
698. The right thigh, leg, and foot of the same child.
699. Part of the left thigh and leg of the same child, prepared in the same manner.
700. The left foot of the same child; the cuticle removed.
701. The right foot of a child which was born with considerable eruptions on it; not the small-pox.
702. The left foot of the same child.

SERIES XXII. Gout.

703. Bones of the carpus, showing gouty matter on their articulating surfaces.
704. Bones of the carpus and metacarpus, with the same kind of matter deposited on them.

- 705. A section of the first phalanx of a finger, to show the articulating surface covered by a deposit of gouty matter.
- 706. A thumb with the first joint laid open, in which the same appearances are observable; and upon the last joint is a cavity in which was contained the same kind of gouty matter.
- 707. A finger in which gouty matter is deposited on the flexor tendons.
- 708. A similar preparation.
- 709. A similar preparation. The middle joint is opened from behind, showing gouty deposit.
- 710. A knee-joint exposed, showing the cartilages of the os femoris and patella, and some of the ligaments, covered with gouty matter.
- 711. The astragalus. Its articulating surfaces showing the same circumstances.
- 712. The os calcis, exhibiting the same appearances.
- 713. Bones of the tarsus in the same state. The gouty matter is here seen on the articulating surface of the os naviculare and cuboides.

SERIES XXIII. Syphilis.

1. *Phymosis and Paraphymosis.*

- 714. A natural phymosis of the prepuce.
- 715. A penis with phymosis.
- 716. A penis on which the operation for phymosis has been performed.
- 717. A penis from which the prepuce had been circumcised.
- 718. A penis in which the prepuce is adhering to the glans, in consequence of chancre. [The skin is closely contracted over the anterior surface, barely leaving an aperture for the passage of the urine. A remarkable circumstance is observable in this preparation, viz. hair has been produced on the anterior part of the penis, probably in consequence of increased action in the vessels of the part, as in the preparation No. 117.]
- 719. A penis with a natural paraphymosis.

2. *Chancre.*

- 720. A penis in which the frænum and part of the urethra have been destroyed by chancre. A bristle is placed in the aperture thus formed.

- 721. The anterior part of a penis in which ulceration had taken place at the frænum, and made an opening into the urethra, which remained after the ulcer had healed. A bristle is introduced into the external meatus of the urethra, and tied round the septum between the two passages.
- 722. A penis where a chancre had existed on the glans ; to show that the sore had not been filled up by granulations while healing.
- 723. The anterior part of a penis showing the same appearance.
- 724. A penis in which the prepuce and corona glandis have been destroyed by chancre : to show the appearance of the parts after the healing of a venereal ulcer.
- 725. A penis in which great part of the glans is destroyed.
- 726. The anterior part of a penis, in a state of extensive ulceration, protruding through a large ulcer in the prepuce.
- 727. A penis where the glans is protruding through the upper part of the prepuce in consequence of ulceration ; but the parts have been perfectly healed.
- 728. The scrotum, with the remains of a penis which has been almost wholly destroyed by the venereal disease : the part, however, is now healed.
- 729. A penis, with small warts on the prepuce ; and an accumulation of caseous or semi-cuticular matter on the glans, from neglect.
- 730. The prepuce covered by large venereal warts ; the glans penis being destroyed.

3. Secondary or Constitutional Affection.

- 731. A section of a head to show a venereal affection of the septum nasi and palate. The septum has been destroyed, and the os palatum is exfoliating.
- 732. Part of a head to show a venereal affection of the ossa nasi, septum, superior maxillary bones, and palate ; on all of which parts great ravages have been committed.
- 733. A septum narium in which there is a large opening that remained after the healing of a venereal ulcer.

SERIES XXIV. Gonorrhœa, Strictures, and their Consequences.

1. *Strictures.*

734. An urethra laid open to show a permanent stricture. It is situated at about two inches from the glans penis, and may be said to be only in an incipient state. The patient probably felt little inconvenience from it.
735. Portions of three bougies which have impressions of stricture in the urethra on them. The impressions are very near their points.
736. Portions of three bougies with similar impressions on them, at a considerable distance from their points.
737. Portions of two bougies, with impressions of stricture in the urethra of a boy seven years of age.
738. The bladder and penis of a boy seven years of age, laid open to show a stricture in the urethra, with a small calculus behind it.
- 739 The penis and bladder of a gentleman, who died of mortification of his bladder from retention of urine, in consequence of stricture in the urethra, and a small calculus which had lodged behind it, and acted as a valve. The bladder and urethra are laid open: the muscular coat of the bladder is thickened, and the inner surface fasciculated. The calculus is seen immediately behind the stricture, and a canula is introduced from the glans into the urethra, to show the practicability of destroying the stricture with caustic.
740. A penis in which the urethra is diseased in the bulbous part; it has become very irregular in its surface for near an inch, and also contracted and dense in its substance.
741. Part of a diseased urethra, laid open. The inner surface had become very irregular; and there is an excrescence in it which may be called a caruncle.

2. *False Passages, from the improper use of Bougies.*

742. A stricture in the urethra where caustic had been applied; but missing the stricture, it formed a new or false passage. The penis is laid open in such a manner as to give a lateral view of the parts.

743. An urethra laid open to show a false passage made by bougies, through nearly the whole length of the canal. A bristle and a bougie point out the extent of the new passage.
744. A bladder and urethra laid open. There was a stricture in the urethra, and a new or false passage has been made for some extent into the corpus spongiosum urethræ, by the improper use of bougies. A large bougie is placed in the natural canal, and passes from the sound to the unsound part of the urethra; and a small one is introduced into the false passage. The urethra at the bulb is extensively ulcerated; the crura penis and bulbous part of the urethra are all blended together by inflammation and suppuration; and large sinuses are seen leading from the urethra into the surrounding parts.
745. A bladder and urethra laid open. The bladder is much thickened, and both it and the urethra are incrustated with calculous matter. [There is a false passage through nearly the whole extent of the urethra, apparently made by the improper use of instruments; and bougies are placed in canals probably formed by the same means, which lead towards the perinæum.]

3. *Ulceration and Abscess in consequence of Stricture.*

746. A bladder much thickened and contracted, in consequence of stricture in the urethra. There is a fistulous opening from the urethra to the external surface behind the frænum; and a false passage leading from the urethra at the beginning of the membranous part, in which is placed a bougie. The inner membrane of the bladder is in a diseased state, with an excrescent fungous growth arising from its right side.
747. A penis and part of the bladder; both are laid open; the urethra has a stricture near the bulb, in consequence of which there are large fistulous openings in perinæo; disease of the prostate gland; and great enlargement of the ureters.
748. An urethra with a stricture about two inches and a half from the glans; and fistulous canals leading from the membranous part of the urethra to the perinæum.

749. Part of a bladder and urethra, laid open to show a stricture at the anterior part of the membranous portion of the urethra.
750. An urethra and bladder laid open to show that ulceration was taking place in the membranous part of the urethra to form a new passage for the urine; in consequence of four strictures, whose situations are pointed out by bristles inserted into them. The urethra is diseased through almost its whole extent; the spongy texture of the parts is nearly obliterated, having become rather ligamentous than spongy; and the bladder is much fasciculated.
751. A penis and bladder, showing extensive ulceration of the urethra beyond the scrotum; and a fistula in perinæo.
752. A thickened and fasciculated bladder, with fistula in perinæo, in consequence of stricture in the urethra. A white bristle is passed through the stricture, and a black one through the principal sinus of the fistula.
753. A penis, scrotum, and part of the bladder. The urethra has been laid open to show a contraction of considerable extent, anteriorly to the verumontanum. This contraction is marked by bristles. [It is sufficiently evident that in an endeavour to relieve this constriction by the use of bougies or other instruments, the urethra has been lacerated, and a new passage formed, (which is indicated by a black bristle;) in consequence of which the urine escaped, an abscess formed, and extended to the scrotum and buttocks, occasioning numerous external fistulous openings, many of which are also pointed out by bristles.]
754. A bladder, scrotum, and penis, partially laid open to expose the cavity of an abscess in the perinæum, communicating with, and probably originating in, the urethra; and, like the preceding preparation, having a number of fistulous canals opening externally.
755. The penis and bladder from a case in which ulceration, escape of urine, and mortification, extended throughout the whole length of the canal of the urethra and body of the penis. The bladder itself is exceedingly thickened, and its internal surface is in a highly inflamed state.

4. *Bladder diseased in consequence of Stricture.*

756. A bladder diseased in consequence of stricture in the urethra.
757. A portion of bladder diseased in consequence of stricture. [Its internal

surface has been highly inflamed, and is incrustated with coagulated lymph and calculous matter.]

758. A bladder thickened ; and pouches formed by the protrusion of the internal membrane between the muscular fibres ; in consequence of stricture of the urethra.
759. The bladder and urethra of a gentleman, laid open to show a stricture which occupies part of the bulb and the whole of the membranous portion of the urethra. Caustic had been applied to the stricture, and the urethra at that part is considerably dilated. The bladder is much thickened in consequence of the difficulty of expelling the urine.

5. *Diseased Prostate.*

760. A diseased bladder and prostate gland ; probably the bladder in consequence of disease in the gland, as also in that part of the urethra. The prostate gland is become honey-combed from small ulcerations having taken place in it, all of which communicate with the urethra, and make this part very irregular. How far this disease in the gland arose from a stricture, it is difficult to say ; none being found. The bladder is opened on its anterior part.
761. Part of a penis and bladder laid open, to show abscess and ulceration of the urethra and prostate gland, in consequence of stricture.
762. A bladder and penis laid open to show a stricture in the urethra, just before it reaches the bulb. The stricture had been of long standing, because it had produced disease in the parts beyond it ; such as ulceration in the bulbous part, increased size of the prostate gland, and great increase of thickness of the coats of the bladder.
763. An enlarged prostate gland ; the bladder with cells formed of the internal membrane ; the ureter and pelvis of each kidney are dilated, and the substance of the gland absorbed [in consequence of stricture in the urethra].
764. Part of the bladder, with the prostate gland, and part of the urethra of a gentleman. The prostate gland had been enlarged, but not in consequence of stricture, and was considerably reduced by the use of cicuta. The bladder and urethra are laid open, showing a sulcus formed on each

side and behind the caput gallinaginis, just at the entrance into the bladder, forming what may be called a valve.

765. Enlarged prostate gland; the enlargement is chiefly in its lateral portions.

766. Enlargement of the posterior part of the prostate gland.

767. A prostate gland, the posterior part of which is enlarged, and projects forwards; forming a cul de sac between the urethra and bladder. There are small calculous concretions in the ducts of the prostate gland.

768. The bladder of a gentleman, thickened and inflamed. The posterior part of the prostate gland is enlarged; and projecting forwards, has been slit or lacerated in introducing the catheter.

769. A diseased prostate gland, with part of the bladder and urethra laid open to expose the ducts of the prostate, which are considerably enlarged; and an encysted tumour is situated on the outer and posterior surface of the bladder, between the terminations of the ureters.

770. The bladder of a gentleman aged sixty-six, in a diseased, contracted, and exceedingly thickened state, communicating with a large cavity at its posterior part, into which the urine used to pass. [An artificial opening was accidentally made into this cavity seventeen days before the death of the patient, by a catheter being forced from the urethra through the posterior part of the prostate gland, instead of being introduced as intended, into the cavity of the bladder.]

771. An enlarged prostate gland, with a sacculated bladder.

772. The bladder, prostate gland, and part of the urethra of a man who died in consequence of a retention of urine: the obstruction partly arose from an enlargement of the prostate gland, generally; but more particularly from the posterior part of the gland having become so large as to form itself into a kind of tumour, there filling the orifice of the urethra, and projecting into the cavity of the bladder: besides which, there is a calculus in the urethra, lying on the caput gallinaginis.

773. The prostate gland considerably enlarged: the posterior part, [or what has since been called the middle lobe] is seen projecting to a great extent into the cavity of the bladder. A bougie is placed in the urethra, marking its situation.

774. A singular enlargement of the prostate gland, particularly on its left side; which has left an opening of a semilunar form leading to the urethra.

The bladder is fasciculated in consequence of the difficulty of voiding the urine.

775. A fasciculated bladder laid open to show an enlarged prostate gland. The enlargement has taken place in a similar way, and the opening into the urethra had the same form as that in the preceding preparation. The posterior projecting part of the gland had been perforated by the catheter five years before death; during which period that instrument was always introduced through the false passage into the bladder. [The false passage, which is indicated by a bougie, was found however to be by no means of so great extent as the appearance of the part seemed to warrant, before the gland was laid open.]
776. A bladder very much thickened and fasciculated. The prostate gland is enlarged, and a pyriform tumour of considerable dimensions has been formed on its posterior part, and projects into the bladder. This tumour was the cause of uncertainty in introducing the catheter, which commonly passed on one side or other of the projection, and lacerated the lateral parts.
777. A bladder and urethra laid open anteriorly, to show the prostate gland very much enlarged. [That portion of the prostate gland which Mr. Hunter describes as "the posterior or valvular part," is divided into two projecting lobes; but it is easy to conceive that this division may have been produced by the forcible introduction of instruments at some former period; (of which there are more than one example in the collection.) The lateral parts of the gland are also considerably augmented in size.]

6. *Ureters and Kidneys diseased in consequence of Stricture.*

778. The penis and bladder from a man who died in St. George's Hospital. There had been a stricture in the membranous part of the urethra; behind which, ulceration took place, the urine became effused into the membranous part of the urethra, and the patient died. Both ureters are very much dilated, particularly the right.
779. A section of the left kidney, whose ureter, pelvis, and infundibula, are greatly enlarged, in consequence of disease in the bladder; occasioned by stricture in the urethra.
780. A kidney whose ureter, pelvis, and infundibula are very considerably

enlarged, in consequence of a stricture in the urethra, accompanied by disease of the bladder.

781. An ureter enlarged in consequence of a stricture in the urethra. [Apparently removed from the bladder No. 778.]
782. The pelvis of a kidney much enlarged: and the ureter, which is unusually tortuous, makes a close turn upon itself, and is firmly united to the descending portion.
783. A section of a kidney with its ureter laid open, to show a stricture in it. [The coats of the ureter are much thickened, in consequence of the obstruction.]
784. The kidney of a sheep, of which the substance is much wasted, and what remains is converted into a large cyst. The ureter was impervious at its lower part.
785. The pelvis of an Argus pheasant, with the kidneys and ureters in situ. [The kidney on the right side appears to be unusually large, and its ureter in a natural state; but the kidney on the left side is either exceedingly diminutive, or some part of it has been dissected away, the better to expose its ureter, which is distended to about twenty times the size of that on the right side of the body. The cause of the obstruction and enlargement is not apparent.]

SERIES XXV. Hydrophobia.

786. The œsophagus of a man who died with symptoms of hydrophobia. [The cuticular lining of the œsophagus has a cracked and parched appearance, particularly towards the lower part of the preparation. A transverse portion of the cuticle has been removed in order to show by comparison the smoothness of the surface of the inner or mucous membrane of the canal.]
787. The lower part of the œsophagus, with a portion of the stomach, of a man who died with symptoms of hydrophobia, from a bite. [The œsophagus shows an appearance in the cuticular lining similar to that in the preceding preparation: this extends no further than the termination of the cuticle. The surface of the stomach has an abraded appearance.]

DIVISION III.

DISEASES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE PART.

SERIES XXVI. Fauces and Œsophagus.

1. *Fauces.*

788. **THE** parts constituting the fauces, to show the tonsils in an enlarged state.

2. *Œsophagus.*

789. The pharynx, with a portion of the œsophagus laid open, to show a stricture at the beginning of that canal.
790. A similar preparation, but the constriction is in a greater degree.
791. A similar preparation, with the constriction still greater.
792. An œsophagus with a stricture of great extent, not attended with ulceration. Its coats are very much thickened and indurated, and upon the cut surface may be observed many white transverse lines formed by the cellular membrane interposed between the thickened muscular fibres. This preparation may be considered as a good example of scirrhus in muscular parts.
793. The pharynx and œsophagus laid open to show stricture and ulceration. [The thyroid gland is enlarged.]
794. A similar preparation, with thickening and ulceration of the pharynx and œsophagus. [The thyroid gland is enlarged; and the ulceration has extended through the coats of the pharynx behind the thyroid gland, which is in some degree affected by it. A bristle marks the course of the ulcer.]
795. The œsophagus laid open to show extensive ulceration.
796. The œsophagus extensively ulcerated.
797. The œsophagus of a woman laid open to show an ulcer communicating with the lungs.

SERIES XXVII. Diseases of the Stomach.

1. *Accidental Injury.*

798. A portion of the stomach of a young woman who poisoned herself by taking arsenic, and died in about thirteen hours.

2. *Ulceration.*

799. A portion of the stomach of a person who died of hæmorrhage, in consequence of the rupture of a vein in the stomach. [The vessel is injected, and from its size appears to be varicous. The aperture by which the blood escaped is very obvious.]
800. A portion of stomach with two ulcers on its internal surface.
801. A portion of the stomach of a young lady seventeen years of age, which has a small ulcer through its coats. The ulcer is situated on the anterior surface near the cardiac orifice: its edge is almost smooth, and the parts immediately surrounding it are nearly of their natural thickness.
802. A portion of the stomach of a man who died in St. George's Hospital, in which there is a broad ulcer on its internal surface. In one part it had extended through the coats of the stomach, making a large hole.
803. A part of the stomach of a porcupine, in which are three large ulcers, one of which extends through its coats; they were caused by a large bezoar.
804. A small portion of the stomach of a porcupine, to show an ulcer at the pylorus, produced in consequence of the stomach containing a large bezoar. [This and the preceding preparation are not stated to be, but probably are, parts of the same stomach.]
805. A portion of the stomach of a nobleman, in which an ulcer had destroyed all the coats, leaving an aperture near the pylorus, through which the contents of the stomach passed. The pylorus was very much contracted, and had lost its valvular structure. "This hole in the stomach
"must have been some time in forming, because its edges were thin,
"round, and regular, like those of a cicatrized wound. Perhaps it
"arose at first from an ulcer, and whilst the coats of the stomach in that
"part became thinner by the suppuration, (till they were quite eaten

“ through,) the edges or circumference of the sore were in a state of healing, and at last were completely cicatrized.” [Bristles are placed in the biliary and pancreatic ducts.]

3. *Scirrhus and Cancer.*

- 806. A portion of a human stomach with a scirrhus pylorus, laid open.
- 807. A similar preparation; the disease very distinctly marked.
- 808. The small end of a human stomach, laid open to show its coats thickened and become almost as firm as cartilage. The disease terminates abruptly at the pylorus.
- 809. The small end of a stomach, to show a diseased pylorus. [Presented to Mr. Hunter by Dr. Pitcairne.]

SERIES XXVIII. Diseases of the Intestines.

1. *Accidental Injury.*

- 810. A portion of the jejunum of an officer who was wounded in a duel, and died twenty-four hours after receiving the injury.
- 811. Another portion of the same intestine, which the ball had wounded, and taken a piece out. The edges of the wound are thickened and protruding; and coagulated lymph is seen filling and covering the orifice. “ It shews,” Mr. Hunter observes, “ how ready nature is to secure all un-
“ natural orifices according to the necessity.”

2. *Inflammation and Ulceration of the Glandular Parts.*

- 812. A portion of duodenum [of a child] inverted to show an appearance on its internal surface resembling inflamed glands. Mr. Hunter adds, “ I
“ once saw the same appearance before.” [It is certainly an unusual one, apparently occasioned by the ducts of solitary glands projecting into the canal of the intestine about the 16th of an inch beyond the surface; in the centre of some of which may be observed a follicular orifice.]
- 813. A portion of small intestine to show the glandulæ solitariæ in a state of inflammation and ulceration:
- 814. A portion of small intestine to show the glandulæ aggregatæ inflamed.

The external surface is also in an inflamed state ; and had formed adhesions.

815. A portion of small intestine laid open to show a large oval cluster of glandulæ aggregatæ in an inflamed state.
816. A portion of small intestine showing several glandular parts in a similar state.
817. Glandular parts in a state of inflammation. [Apparently in a portion of intestine.]
818. A portion of small intestine with a cluster of glandulæ aggregatæ in an inflamed state.
819. A similar preparation.
820. A portion of small intestine [the ilium] showing several small ulcers in the glandulæ aggregatæ. The intestine is injected.
821. A similar preparation. [Apparently another portion of the same intestine.]
822. A portion of small intestine, [apparently the ilium,] ulcerated in several distinct circumscribed spots. From a person who died of dysentery. The ulceration is chiefly confined to the glandulæ aggregatæ.
823. A portion of jejunum inverted, to show a large patch of glandulæ aggregatæ which were probably in an inflamed state.

3. *Inflammation, Ulceration, and Diseases of the Coats.*

824. A portion of small intestine laid open to show traces of active inflammation.
825. A portion of intestine very much thickened and indurated, and the villous surface covered with coagulated lymph. [The intestine is folded upon itself, and the two portions are so closely united, that at the first view it has the appearance of an intromission ; but by tracing the canal, its real course becomes evident. It is apparently a part of the colon.]
826. A portion of the ilium laid open, and the cæcum inverted, to show the inner surface lined with coagulated lymph.
827. The valve of the colon enlarged.
828. Two portions of colon in an inflamed state : they are considerably thickened, and highly rugous.

829. A portion of the colon of a lion, in an inflamed state, and the internal membrane greatly thickened in consequence. The intestine is injected.
830. A portion of small intestine in which the villi appear to be eroded. [There is an adhesion between two parts of the external surface, which is marked by a bristle.]
831. Two portions of intestine laid open to show a number of flattened protuberances on their inner surfaces, some of which are hollow [concave] in consequence of being diseased and ulcerated.
832. A portion of intestine of considerable extent, laid open to show a number of ulcerations on its internal surface : some of them are of large size.
833. A portion of jejunum, to show an ulcer through its coats. [On its external surface may be observed a firm layer of coagulated lymph, which prevented a communication between the canal of the intestine and the cavity of the abdomen. In the mesentery are some glands very much enlarged.]
834. A portion of intestine perforated by an ulcer.
835. A portion of jejunum perforated by an ulcer.
836. A portion of small intestine laid open, in which it appears that the villous coat has been destroyed in several parts, to the extent of an inch or more ; the adjoining portion of that coat terminating all round in a loose edge.
837. Part of the ilium, cæcum, appendix cæci, and colon. In the cæcum and colon the villous coat is eroded in several places, similar to No. 836, [which is apparently from the same subject.]
838. Part of the ilium, cæcum, appendix cæci, and colon laid open. In the ilium and appendix cæci are several small circumscribed ulcers, with thickened or raised edges.
839. The termination of the ilium and valve of the colon in a diseased state. The cavity of the appendix cæci is partially obliterated.
840. A portion of the colon greatly constricted, and ulcerated through its substance.
841. A portion of colon, the internal surface of which is ulcerated in several places, in consequence of the West India flux.

842. A portion of colon which had been ulcerated from the same disease. The person recovered from the flux, and died from another malady.
843. A portion of the colon of a nobleman, with numerous ulcerations on its internal surface.
844. A portion of the rectum of a lady who died of dysentery; showing ulceration of its internal coat. [Bristles are placed under various folds of the villous coat, to show the insidious character of the ulceration.]
845. A portion of the colon of a lion, laid open, to show its villous surface ragged in consequence of ulceration. [Long flakes of coagulated matter float in the cavity of the intestine.]
846. A portion of jejunum, showing soft white matter, apparently scrofulous, deposited in small masses between the peritonæal and muscular coats, along that part of the intestine furthest removed from its attachment to the mesentery; extending the whole length of the preparation, and giving to that part the appearance of an aggregate of inflamed glands.
847. The villous coat of the colon become thickened, and appearing as if composed of a congeries of small hydatids. [There is no further history of this preparation, and it is therefore difficult to determine if it be from the human body or not. These vesicles bear a striking resemblance to those observable on the intestines of hogs which are killed in the summer months, as shown in the preparation No. 600, with this difference, that they are here, on the internal, in that on the external surface.]

4. *Concretions.*

848. A portion of the colon of a horse with small calculi in its substance. [These concretions are of a dark-brown colour.]

5. *Strictures.*

849. Part of the colon laid open to show a stricture of that gut; from a woman who died in consequence of that complaint. [It is evident that an almost total obstruction had taken place. The intestine above the stricture is much dilated: below, it is in a very contracted state.]
850. Part of the colon laid open, to show an ulcerated stricture immediately above the rectum.
851. The rectum laid open to show an ulcerated stricture in it.

852. The rectum and vagina of a woman laid open; to show a stricture [or rather a contracted state] of the rectum, attended with piles; and a fistulous communication between it and the vagina.
853. The rectum of a man laid open. The lower part of the intestine, for about four inches in extent, is very much thickened, and of a scirrhus hardness; the canal tortuous and contracted. The part above the stricture is much dilated. The posterior part of the bladder remains in situ, and shows the prostate gland to be unaffected by the contiguous disease.

6. *Scirrhus and Cancer.*

854. The bladder and rectum of a man laid open, showing both to have been in a deplorable state of disease. [The rectum is exceedingly thickened; and a deep ulcer communicates with the cavity of the bladder. Cancerous excrescences surround the orifice of the ulcer, and project into the cavity of the bladder just above the termination of the ureters.]
855. The rectum of a gentleman in a very diseased state laid open. [The patient about ten years before had been afflicted with piles, but had been cured. A year before his death he was attacked with disease of the rectum, which occasioned great pain and difficulty in voiding the contents, which were accompanied by much blood and slime; and he became exceedingly debilitated. On examination, some months after the commencement, a hard ridge was felt about three inches above the anus, passing obliquely round the gut. In May 1791, after various ineffectual modes of treatment, the patient died. On an examination after death it was found that the rectum, from within an inch of the anus to about five inches above it, made one broad ragged ulcer terminating in a ridge both above and below. On the side next to the bladder, the intestine had been destroyed by ulceration; and a communication with the cavity of the abdomen would have been formed, had it not been for some adhesions, which prevented the escape of the contents of the bowel into that cavity. The surrounding parts of the ulcer were hard, or what is commonly called scirrhus; almost as dense as gristle. Mr. Hunter concludes by asking, "As there were not any lymphatic glands affected, how far was this disease "to be accounted a cancer?"]

SERIES XXIX. Diseases of the Anus.

1. *Piles.*

- 856. Stricture of the rectum, together with piles internally and externally. The patient had a continual diarrhœa.
- 857. The rectum laid open, to show internal piles.
- 858. The rectum laid open, to show some small piles.
- 859. A similar preparation.
- 860. The rectum laid open, to show internal piles. [There are two transverse ridges: the most internal of these is turgid with coagulated blood; the other, near the verge of the anus, appears to have burst and collapsed. On the cut edges of the bowel may be observed sections of some of the coagula.]
- 861. Internal piles, some of which are very turgid.
- 862. A pile. [This preparation is apparently a portion of No. 861, removed and dissected to show that a pile is composed of varicous veins; which are here seen filled with coagulated blood.]
- 863. Piles which surrounded the termination of the rectum of a gentleman, and were removed by operation.
- 864. The rectum laid open to show large piles at the verge of the anus.

2. *Fistulæ.*

- 865. A portion of the rectum, to show two large external piles; and fistula in ano. A bristle points out the communication between the fistulous canal and the intestine.
- 866. The lower portion of the rectum laid open; with a fistula in ano, marked by a bristle.
- 867. A portion of the rectum and vagina. A fistula in ano is seen extending along the side of the rectum; it is partially laid open, and bristles are placed in the external and internal orifices.
- 868. The lower part of the rectum, to show fistulæ in ano, which have been laid open; attended with piles, and a contraction of the intestine a little way within the anus, which occasioned dilatation of the bowel beyond it. The patient had a continual diarrhœa.

SERIES XXX. Introsusception.

869. An introsusception found in a lady who appeared to die in consequence of a polypus in the uterus. It is an introsusception of one part of the jejunum into another, downwards.
870. An introsusception (or inversion) of the uterus. [This occurrence took place in a young lady, in consequence of a polypus, which had formed at the fundus of the uterus, near the orifice of the left Fallopian tube; and as the polypus increased, the fundus became inverted, drawing in the broad ligaments and Fallopian tubes after it. The inversion is oblique, the orifice of the left tube projecting through the os tinea into the vagina, both of which are much dilated in consequence. The disease had been making progress for about three years. Dr. Denman was consulted, and having in some degree ascertained the nature of the disease, he applied a ligature round the neck of the polypus: this was occasionally tightened, but in consequence of the previous condition of the patient she became exhausted, and died just as the separation had taken place. The polypus is seen lying below the preparation. Bristles are placed in the orifices of the Fallopian tubes. This and the preceding preparation are from the same individual.]
871. Introsusception of the small intestine in a child four years of age. [There are three introsusceptions within two inches of each other, and situate apparently in a portion of the ilium.]
872. An introsusception of a great portion of the small intestines into the colon. From a male child aged nine months. [It is an introsusception of the ilium and its mesentery, together with the cæcum and ascending colon, into the descending part of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.]
873. An introsusception of a considerable portion of the ilium into the colon of a dog; [in which the usual consequences, inflammation and turgescence of the parts, have followed.]
874. A volvulus in the small intestine of a cat. [This preparation shows two introsusceptions; one progressive, the other retrograde.]

SERIES XXXI. Hernia.

1. *Intestines that have been strangulated.*

875. Intestine strangulated in consequence of an adhesion between two parts of the mesentery. [It occurred near the termination of the ilium at the valve of the colon. The intestine has given way at this part.]
876. A portion of intestine which had been strangulated. [It is apparently ilium, and has been very closely constricted. The part below the constriction is thickened and opaque; the upper portion has been distended, and is bursten.]
877. A portion of small intestine, part of which has been strangulated in a hernia. The impression of the stricture is very evident.
878. A portion of small intestine that has been strangulated in a hernia.
879. A portion of small intestine that has been strangulated in a hernia. [The part which suffered the constriction is thickened and opaque; and shows also the effects of inflammation on its surface.]
880. A portion of small intestine that had been strangulated twenty-four hours. [It appears to have been highly inflamed, and coagulated lymph is seen covering a considerable part of its external surface. The intestine has been injected; but it is doubtful if any part of the coagulum has received the injection.]

2. *Hernial Sacs.*

881. A hernial sac. [The tunica vaginalis testis is opened and reflected back. The testicle is seen, reduced in size, at the lower part of the preparation. There are only a few very slight adhesions between the peritonæal sac and the tunica vaginalis.]
882. A portion of a hernial sac, to show the valvular appearance of its internal orifice.
883. A large hernial sac laid open; with portions of coagulated lymph near its orifice, the effects of inflammation.
884. A hernial sac, with adhesions of omentum round its upper margin.

- 885. A small hernial sac, laid open, to show the omentum adhering to its inner surface.
- 886. A hernial sac laid open, to show several very firm adhesions between it and a large portion of omentum which is contained in it.
- 887. A hernial sac containing omentum.

3. *Inguinal Herniæ.*

- 888. A hernial sac from a case of inguinal hernia, with the portion of small intestine which had been strangulated: the sac is laid open. The portion of intestine which formed the hernia is suspended separate from the sac, and shows that it had burst. [From the appearance of the parts, an operation for relieving the constriction had been performed.]
- 889. An inguinal hernia complicated with hydrocele. The hernial sac is laid open to show a portion of omentum adhering to its internal surface. The tunica vaginalis is opened on the opposite side of the preparation showing the testicle in situ.
- 890. The testis, tunica vaginalis, and spermatic chord, in a case of hernia complicated with hydrocele; and an encysted tumour of the chord. The tumour is seen on the anterior part, above the hydrocele, and the hernia at the upper and posterior part.
- 891. The sac of an inguinal hernia divided into two cavities by an incomplete transverse septum in the middle. Omentum is contained in both cavities.

4. *Congenital Herniæ.*

- 892. The sac of a hernia congenita.
- 893. The tunica vaginalis in a case of hernia congenita, laid open. The hernia is formed by omentum, which is seen in the sac.

5. *Femoral Herniæ.*

- 894. The parts which constituted a femoral hernia of the right side; from a female patient in St. George's Hospital.
- 895. A femoral hernia from a woman. The intestine could not be returned, which occasioned her death. Part of the ilium and epiploon are down. On one side the stricture is exposed.

6. *Umbilical Hernia.*

896. The sac of a small umbilical hernia, from a case in which part of the contents of the abdomen passed out and in occasionally.
897. Part of the abdominal muscles showing the sac of an umbilical hernia from a woman who died within twenty-four hours [after an operation to relieve strangulation of the intestine]. The intestine and epiploon are adhering all round the opening, to exclude the external influence.

7. *Hernia in Quadrupeds.*

898. A hernia from a monkey, containing a portion of the colon and epiploon.
899. A hernial sac from a bitch ; containing the uterus, intestine, and a large portion of omentum.
900. A hernia of the urinary bladder, from a lion.
901. A hernial sac, with a large portion of intestine and omentum contained in it.
902. A hernial sac from a horse ; containing a large portion of the colon. The parts are adhering together in consequence of inflammation.

SERIES XXXII. Diseases of the Liver and Gall-bladder.

1. *Tubercles and Abscess.*

903. Part of the liver of a woman, the whole substance of which was of a lighter appearance than common, and is composed of small bodies of the size of millet seeds.
904. Section of the liver of the animal called L'Agouti, (Buffon.) filled with small white tumours.
905. Section of a thickened liver ; very uneven on its surface, and full of fatty tubercles throughout its substance.
906. A portion of the liver of a woman, full of fatty tubercles.
907. A portion of liver in a tuberculated state. [Many of these tubercles have suppurated.]
908. A portion of liver to show the cavity of an abscess.
909. A portion of the liver and of the lungs adhering to the diaphragm. From

the cavity of an abscess in the liver, bristles are passed through the diaphragm into the ramifications of the bronchiæ. Through these openings the matter of the abscess passed into the lungs, and was discharged by expectoration.

2. *Gall-Bladder and Ducts diseased in consequence of Calculi.*

910. A diseased gall-bladder laid open. [It probably contained a biliary concretion.]
911. A gall-bladder laid open and inverted. A large calculus occupied its fundus; in consequence of which it has lost its natural or honey-comb appearance, and become fasciculated.
912. An enlarged, thickened, and fasciculated gall-bladder, which contained several calculi. [It is inverted to show more clearly its fasciculated surface, and several minute concretions, which are imbedded in its inner coat.]
913. Several biliary concretions from one gall-bladder. [Each concretion has numerous flattened surfaces, in consequence of mutual apposition.]
914. A diseased gall-bladder with a calculus in the cystic duct, which is in consequence dilated so as to appear like a part of the gall-bladder.
915. A diseased gall-bladder. [It has two calculi impacted in its cervix. Below these, the cystic duct is not enlarged. The gall-bladder, though not of great dimensions, is very thin in its coats, and has lost its natural reticulated structure, apparently in consequence of distention.]
916. A large biliary calculus in the neck of the gall-bladder. [Part of the liver and the duodenum remain in situ, and are apparently affected with melanosis.]
917. A biliary calculus imbedded in a cyst of cellular membrane contiguous to the cystic duct, from which it has probably escaped by ulceration. The biliary ducts are much dilated.

SERIES XXXIII. Diseases of the Spleen.

918. The spleen of a gentleman, greatly enlarged. [It is increased to about twelve times its natural size.]
919. A small portion of human spleen, in which there is an abscess.
920. A portion of spleen studded with small tubercles.

SERIES XXXIV. Diseases of the Kidneys.

1. *Inflammation, Cysts, &c.*

921. The right kidney of a lady. The emulgent vein is laid open, to show that its canal had been obstructed by a firm coagulum of blood.
922. A kidney laid open, to show the pelvis in a state of ulceration; and the ureter thickened, contracted, and lined with coagulated lymph.
923. A section of a kidney in which the pelvis is enlarged, as are also the infundibula. [From the appearance of the mammæ, and the calculous matter remaining, it is probable that a large calculus occupied the pelvis.]
924. A portion of kidney, to show an abscess in its substance. From a man who died in St. George's Hospital, after the operation for the stone.
925. A kidney with a diseased pelvis and ureter. [They are both much enlarged, and lined with coagulated lymph and calculous matter.]
926. A very diminutive kidney, with its ureter much enlarged. The patient never referred to any complaint in this kidney: the other was of the natural size.
927. A diseased kidney; the substance of it being wasted, and the infundibula become globular.
928. Section of an adult kidney, with enlarged pelvis and ureter. In its substance are numerous small abscesses.
929. A kidney with spurious hydatids on its surface; together with tubercles, apparently scrofulous, projecting from it.
930. A kidney almost entirely surrounded by a spurious hydatid or cyst with very dense coats.
931. A section of a kidney, to show fat formed on the pelvis. The ureter is much enlarged, and altered in form. [Both the kidney and ureter appear to be chiefly composed of fat, or of a substance equally semi-transparent and remote from natural structure.]
932. Two sections of a kidney, with a diseased capsula renalis, from a butcher whose sense of smelling was morbidly acute. The pelvis and most of the infundibula are nearly obliterated by a fatty deposition. [The capsula

renalis is very dense, and its extent is denoted by bristles placed in its cut surface: there is also a calculous deposit in the substance of the kidney.]

2. *Kidneys with Calculi.*

933. A portion of kidney, to show the mammæ containing calculous matter.
934. The kidney of a man who died at St. George's Hospital after the operation for the stone, showing a thick sac of condensed cellular [or rather adipous] membrane surrounding it. A calculus obstructs the ureter at some distance from the kidney, in consequence of which the ureter, pelvis, and infundibula are much enlarged, or dilated.
935. A section of a kidney, to show the pelvis and ureter enlarged; and small calculi in the infundibula.
936. The kidney of a dog, with some minute calculi in the pelvis and infundibula.
937. The kidney of a man, which had a great number of small white calculi in the infundibula. These lie at the bottom of the glass.
938. The left kidney of a child who died at St. George's Hospital. The pelvis and infundibula are enlarged, and lined by a layer of coagulated lymph; and calculi are lodged in the infundibula. The symptoms led to the suspicion of stricture.
939. The right kidney of the same child. The pelvis and infundibula are enlarged, and ulceration has taken place, so as to form a communication between the pelvis of the kidney and the cavity of the abdomen, through one of the infundibula.
940. A human kidney divided into two sections. There is a calculus in its pelvis; and there are several ossified cysts in its substance, containing chalky matter. The natural structure of the kidney is entirely altered.
941. A kidney with a calculus in the pelvis passing into the ureter; and another in one of the infundibula.
942. A portion of a kidney, with three large calculi filling the infundibula.
943. A section of the kidney of a female child four years of age, who was cut for the stone. A calculus fills the pelvis, and sends a branch into one of the infundibula.—See No. 954. The Bladder of this child.

944. The kidney of a lad who died at the London Hospital. It contains two large calculi, one of which was increasing in two directions, viz. from the pelvis into the ureter, and into the infundibula; the other from the pelvis into the infundibula only.
945. A kidney of considerable size, laid open, to expose a number of large cells formed in its substance, in consequence of the obstruction occasioned by a large calculus which occupies the pelvis and the beginning of the ureter.
946. A kidney similar to the preceding, (but of much larger dimensions,) and diseased from the same cause; viz. the lodgement of a calculus in the beginning of the ureter, which is much enlarged and thickened.
947. A portion of the bladder and ureters of the same individual from whom the preceding preparation was taken. The internal surfaces of both the bladder, and the ureter which contained the calculus, are ulcerated.
948. A bladder and kidneys. The internal surface of the bladder is much fasciculated, and thickly incrustated with calculous matter, which is cemented together by coagulated lymph:—the ureter and the pelvis of each kidney are much enlarged, and a great proportion of the substance of the kidneys absorbed.
949. A bladder, with the ureters and kidneys: the latter had many calculi in them. [Both ureters are enlarged and thickened. The right kidney had a large calculus in its pelvis, and a small one in its ureter. The left kidney is much enlarged, and contained a calculus in its pelvis, which obstructed the passage into the ureter; and fifteen smaller calculi in various cells, and in the infundibula. The calculi are removed: and the largest specimens are preserved in a dried state in the Calculi-Cabinet.
950. A human kidney whose substance is very much wasted; and it is converted into large cells which have a smooth internal surface.

SERIES XXXV. Diseases of the Bladder.

951. A human bladder in its contracted state, from death having been produced by a blow on the epigastrium. The peritonæal coat has been removed to show the muscular fibres more distinctly.
952. A portion of the fundus of a human bladder, to show its internal coat cor-

- rugated ; its parietes of very great thickness ; and externally, its muscular fasciculi unusually distinct.
953. A diseased bladder from which a considerable hæmorrhage had taken place. It is laid open to show coagula adhering to its inner surface ; and some loose coagula are lying at the bottom of the glass containing the preparation. [Nothing further is recorded concerning the nature of the disease, or the cause of the hæmorrhage.]
954. The bladder, uterus, and rectum, from a child four years of age, who was cut for the stone. There is a prolapsus ani ; the bladder is much contracted, thickened, and rugous ; and its internal surface is covered by coagulated lymph. [No. 943 is one of the kidneys of this child, containing a calculus.]
955. A bladder which had been irritated by a stone. It is laid open to show its inner surface covered with coagulated lymph.
956. A bladder in which a calculus had been contained. The part which was occupied by the stone is very distinct from the rest of the cavity.
957. A bladder laid open, to show a stone contained in it.
958. A penis and bladder, laid open, to show a fistulous opening in the perinæum, and a cavity at the bulb communicating with the urethra. These appearances are marked by bristles. [The bladder is ulcerated at the termination of the right ureter, probably in consequence of a calculus resting there ; and from the appearance of the parts, the patient had undergone the operation of lithotomy.]
959. The inferior part of the bladder of a man who was cut for the stone, a short time before his death. There are evident marks of considerable inflammation having followed the operation. The bladder has been laid open from behind ; and bristles are placed in the vasa deferentia.
960. A portion of a bladder in which are several sacs ; some of which contain calculi. [A calculus obstructs one of the ureters near its termination.]
961. A bladder with two sacs at the posterior part, each containing a calculus of an irregular shape, with a crystallized surface. The coats of the bladder are very much thickened in consequence of long-continued irritation. [This is a very remarkable and instructive specimen. The calculi are of considerable dimensions, particularly that on the left side, which not only

- fills the sac, but protrudes into the cavity of the bladder, where it might have been readily felt, but could not possibly have been extracted.]
962. A bladder with a small sac on its posterior part, in which a calculus was contained.
963. A bladder with the prostate gland somewhat enlarged. Two sacculi are formed at the posterior part of the bladder by the protrusion of the internal membrane between the muscular fibres; and each communicates by a circular aperture with its cavity.
964. A very remarkable example of sacculated bladder. [It is remarkable on account of the healthy structure of the coats of the bladder and of the urethra, and the unusual regularity of the cells. These are five in number, of a spherical form, and communicate with the bladder by five distinct circular apertures, disposed transversely along the posterior and inferior part of the viscus. The two lateral sacculi are each of the size of a large orange, the three intermediate ones about two-thirds smaller. Their structure appears to be the mucous membrane of the bladder, and condensed cellular membrane externally. The prostate gland is sacculated on one side, but otherwise healthy, so as to present no impediment to the flow of urine; and the urethra, which is laid open, does not appear to have been the seat of stricture, or of any other disease that could have contributed to produce so extraordinary a condition of parts.]

SERIES XXXVI. Diseases of the Uterus.

1. *Of the Ovarium and Fallopian Tube.*

965. A human ovarium laid open. It is but little increased in size, and has numerous small cysts or hydatids throughout its substance, particularly towards its circumference.
966. An uterus with a portion of a very large tumour, [apparently of a scrofulous nature] formed in the right ovarium. The left ovarium is of the ordinary dimensions, but is unusually lobulated.
967. A section of an uterus with a tumour in its fundus. Inflammation in the broad ligament has occasioned an adhesion of the fimbriated extremity

of the Fallopian tube to the neck of the uterus, and an obliteration of both its orifices ; whence it has become distended by its own secretions.

2. *Of the Uterus and Vagina.*

968. A human uterus and vagina laid open. The os tinæ is obliterated.
969. The uterus of a sheep with the cavity of the vagina obliterated. [The cornua uteri appear to have been distended by fluid secreted in them.]
970. "An oviduct." [This preparation has no further description : it appears to have belonged to a gallinaceous or anserine bird, and that the oviduct had become either obstructed or impervious at its termination. The substance contained in it would seem to be the materials of four or five eggs which have followed each other in succession, until the oviduct has become distended through nearly its whole extent.]
971. An uterus and vagina laid open. The uterus is extremely dense in its structure, much resembling scirrhus ; and the vagina is ulcerated in several places. [These ulcers have a singularly defined appearance. The Fallopian tubes in this specimen are unusually short.]
972. A human uterus, in the substance of which, at the fundus, is a scirrhus tumour ; a process from which projects into the cavity of the uterus : and on the opposite side is another scirrhus lobulated mass imbedded in its substance. There is also a small polypous excrescence attached by a long pedicle to the upper part of the cervix uteri.
973. A tumour in the substance of the uterus at its fundus, forming a protuberance on the outside, at the posterior part, and a projection on the inside filling its cavity.
974. An uterus laid open. On its posterior surface is seen, imbedded in its substance, a spherical tumour, the coats of which were become bony. The surface of the tumour has been exposed by dissection ; and contiguous to it is a considerable cavity, from which a similar tumour of larger size has been removed.
975. The above-mentioned tumour, removed from No. 974. Its outer surface is tuberculated, and its internal structure is chiefly bony matter loosely connected.
976. A large tumour in the substance of the uterus at its fundus, which has pro-

duced the stimulus of gestation ; for the uterus is become thick at that part, and the veins enlarged. [The tumour is very dense, having the character of scirrhus strongly marked ; and there is a small cavity in its centre.]

977. A tumour formed either upon the uterus or so connected with it as to adhere to it, and to stretch that part longitudinally to a great extent. The cavity of the uterus is laid open, and appears like a long canal, which is kept extended by pieces of quill.

978. A tumour of very great size, formed upon the posterior part of the os tinæ.

[The tumour appears to have had its origin in the posterior part of the uterus near the os tinæ, and is of a truly scirrhus character. Its section measures twelve inches in length and five in breadth, and from its appearance and position it is probable that a large proportion of the enormous mass protruded externally. A section of the uterus, and urinary bladder, together with the rectum, remain in situ.]

3. *In consequence of Gestation.*

979. A portion of a ruptured uterus, showing the appearance and extent of the laceration. [It is “ the lower half of a gravid uterus which had arrived at “ the full period of gestation. On the patient accidentally falling, her “ labour pains came on, and before she could be delivered the uterus “ burst, and the child’s arm made its escape out of the uterus, but did not “ pierce the peritonæum at the part where it is reflected over the side of “ the bladder, uterus, and inside of the pelvis.” Part of the bladder, and part of the rectum, remain in situ. The extent of the injury is not fully described above, there being a laceration at the posterior part of the cervix uteri near the os tinæ, in addition to that on the side of the uterus, through which the arm of the child protruded. It seems more probable that the uterus was ruptured or lacerated at the time of the fall, and not subsequent to the coming on of the labour pains, as is above implied.]

980. A section of a gravid uterus at the full period of gestation which has been lacerated at the time of delivery. [The os tinæ, as is usual at that period, is much dilated : there is an extensive laceration of the cervix uteri on

the right side, and a smaller one on the posterior part of the uterus. Coagulated blood is seen adhering to the outer surface surrounding the lacerations.]

981. The uterus of a woman, which had burst, or been lacerated, close to the attachment of the bladder, in the time of labour. The child was found in the cavity of the abdomen.
982. A bladder and uterus with the vagina. The vagina was injured in a difficult labour: ulceration followed, and extended from the vagina into the bladder, and ultimately occasioned the death of the patient. [The vagina throughout is incrustated with coagulated lymph mixed with calculous matter. The bladder is exceedingly contracted, in consequence of its being incapable of distention; as the urine found a ready exit by the vagina, as soon as it was secreted.]
983. An urinary bladder, uterus, vagina, and rectum. Ulceration has produced a communication between the vagina and rectum. This preparation shows also a prolapsus uteri.
984. "The vagina, rectum, and bladder communicating."

[The history of this preparation may be found at large in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1792. Art. XXVI. p. 480. "*Case of Laborious Parturition, with the consequences.* By M. Wilkinson, Surgeon, Sunderland." Of which the following is a brief abstract:—*Elizabeth Lawrence* aged 32. July 1748.—In labour with her first child,—pelvis small,—had made no water for two days.—The child's head was opened—and the delivery at last effected by repeated and violent efforts of three people for two hours.—Great suffering, and sloughing afterwards, for six weeks;—prolapsus vaginæ,—rectum communicating;—stools voided through the vagina,—&c.—She died Feb. 2, 1789, nearly forty-one years after her misfortune, at the age of seventy-three.

In the post-mortem examination were removed the whole contents of the pelvis, as low as the anus and os externum.—"A communication " was found between the rectum and vagina, sufficient to allow my thumb " to pass.—The fore part of the vagina and posterior surface of the " bladder just below the opening of the ureters, as also the whole " of the urethra were gone; and the remaining part of the anterior

“surface of the vagina adhered across the os tinæ to the posterior surface, so that the os tinæ was wholly obliterated; and on introducing the finger into the vagina it was conducted forwards to the fundus of the bladder, which was pretty perfect.”—&c.—“The parts are in the possession of that ingenious anatomist Mr. John Hunter.”

This description proves how nearly unintelligible and valueless a very interesting preparation becomes when its history is wanting.—The only notice it had, was written on the top of the bottle: viz. “*Vagina Rectum and Bladder communicating.*”]

985. A fœtus evidently at the full period of gestation, of which nothing more is found on record than that it was “Expelled by the rectum similar to a natural labour. 1792.”
986. A human ovum from which a section has been removed to expose its cavity. [An extravasation of blood had taken place, apparently between the amnion and chorion, and, coagulating there, has formed a very thick and dense substance. Numerous rounded protuberances or cysts project into the cavity containing the embryo: some of them were filled with fluid blood; one of the largest of these has been laid open, and its contents removed.]
987. The labia pudendi of an infant, showing a peculiar disease of that part, with which very young children are sometimes affected. [The parts are much enlarged, and very turgid, as if in consequence of ecchymosis.]
988. A part of the uterus of a sow, in which the young pig had died and become rotten; in consequence of which the mother died also.
989. A portion of the horn of the uterus of a sheep, containing the head and one foot of a lamb that had remained in utero after the usual period of gestation, and had contracted adhesions to it.
990. An adjoining section of the uterus, showing adhesions between it and the neck of the young animal.
991. Another section, showing similar adhesions between the uterus and one of the hind extremities.
992. A portion of the skin of a calf, that had lain in the uterus of its mother two years after it had arrived at the full period of gestation; still fresh.
993. One of the feet of the same calf.

SERIES XXXVII. Diseases of the Testis, and Vesiculæ Seminales.

994. The tunica vaginalis testis thickened and distended with coagulated blood. This was mistaken for a diseased testicle, and the parts were in consequence removed.
995. A hæmatocele, apparently complicated with bubonocèle. The surface of the tunica vaginalis is furred with coagulated lymph. [This preparation has no history further than its being a hæmatocele.]
996. A testicle with two cysts or hydatids hanging from the epididymis.
997. A testicle diminished in size ; with a small hydatid which had formed on the epididymis, and is attached to it by a pedicle.
998. A section of a testicle with similar cysts.
999. A testicle wasted ; and the tunica vaginalis adhering to it.
1000. A testicle having bony matter deposited in its substance.
1001. A section of a testicle showing the epididymis enlarged, and the tunica vaginalis adherent. [A portion of condensed cellular membrane appears to indicate the track of a sinus for the escape of matter from the circumscribed cavity.]
1002. A scrofulous testicle, divided longitudinally.
1003. A section of a scrofulous testicle, forming one solid uniform mass ; all the natural structure being obliterated.
1004. A scrofulous testicle. [A small abscess has formed on its anterior part, and the body of the testicle is converted into a considerable number of spherical tubercles of a whitish colour.]
1005. A beginning or incipient cancer of the testicle, where the tubular structure has become indistinct, in consequence of the adhesions which have taken place.
1006. A section of a testicle with a fungous tumour, or excrescence, arising from it. [Some caustic or arsenical application had been made to it.]
1007. A testicle of a bull in a diseased state. [The tubuli testis are separated or unravelled by ulceration which had taken place within the body of the testicle.]
1008. The vesiculæ seminales [of a small quadruped] morbidly enlarged. One of the vesiculæ has been opened, and its contents removed.

SERIES XXXVIII. Diseases of the Brain and its Membranes.

1. *Injuries from External Violence.*

1009. Part of the dura mater of a man aged twenty-five, who was accidentally shot through the head with an iron ramrod, discharged from a musket on the 5th November, 1783. [The ramrod penetrated the posterior part of the right parietal bone, and passing forwards obliquely through the brain, came out on the opposite side through the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and through the skin just behind the external angle of the left eye. The ramrod was pulled out with some difficulty by a by-stander. The man was removed from Twickenham to St. George's Hospital, a distance of about ten miles, and survived the accident thirty-seven hours. A bristle marks the course of the rod.]
1010. A portion of dura mater with a layer of coagulated lymph on its inner surface, in consequence of inflammation after an accident.
1011. A portion of dura mater inflamed and furred with coagulated lymph; from a patient who died in St. George's Hospital after the operation of the trepan.
1012. Dura mater thickened in consequence of injury from the application of the trepan.
1013. Dura mater thickened from the adhesive inflammation, in consequence of the application of the trepan.
1014. Dura mater thickened, [evidently from the same cause]. From a negro at St. George's Hospital.
1015. Dura mater with coagulable lymph thrown out on its surface, after the operation of the trepan.
1016. Dura mater thickened. Coagulable lymph has been thrown out, in two places on its external surface, after the operation of the trepan.
1017. A portion of the skull of an ass after the operation of the trepan. The dura mater is firmly attached to the inside of the skull surrounding the aperture, and a fungous excrescence from the outer surface of the dura mater fills up the cavity made by the crown of the trepan.

2. *Disease in the Membranes.*

- 1018. A portion of the dura and pia mater of a gentleman. A lamella of coagulated lymph is deposited between the two membranes which united them, but they are now partially separated, in order to show the uniting substance more clearly.
- 1019. A portion of pia mater adhering to the dura mater. [Apparently from the same individual as the preceding preparation.]
- 1020. A small portion of bone adhering to the outer surface of the dura mater, near the longitudinal sinus.
- 1021. A portion of the pia mater with its vessels ossified; and adhering to the dura mater.
- 1022. A portion of pia mater with its vessels ossified.
- 1023. Arteries of the pia mater ossified.
- 1024. A portion of dura mater having scrofulous excrescences on both its surfaces, but especially on the external.
- 1025. Dura mater with a fungous excrescence upon its external surface, and a similar production on its inner surface, with a portion of the brain adhering to it.
- 1026. An excrescence formed on the inner surface of the dura mater.
- 1027. A tumour formed on the lower edge of the falciform process of the dura mater.

3. *Disease in the Substance of the Brain.*

- 1028. A firm coagulum of blood which was extravasated into the two lateral, the third, and fourth ventricles of the brain.
- 1029. A section of the brain, showing the cavity of an abscess in the right hemisphere of the cerebrum. There appears to be little or no loss of substance of the brain. [From a man who bled to death from an accidental division of the femoral artery. See preparation No. 353.]
- 1030. Part of the brain of a child which died of hydrocephalus; showing the septum lucidum stretched, and the two ventricles of the hemispheres so distended as to have made the corpus callosum and the cortical substance of the hemispheres one continued surface; the falx of the dura mater being absorbed at that part.

1031. A section of the cerebellum, to show an uncommon appearance in the medullary substance, marked by a bristle.

SERIES XXXIX. Diseases of the Spinal Chord, and Nerves.

1032. A portion of the medulla spinalis of the neck ; with a coagulum of blood pressing on it, which had been extravasated in consequence of a subluxation of the third cervical vertebra. The man had almost complete paralysis of all the [voluntary] parts below the neck ; having only a small degree of tremulous motion in one arm ; and the fæces and urine passed involuntarily. The actions of the vital organs were perfect. In this state the patient lived six weeks.
1033. Vertebrae of the back in a young subject, ulcerated ; two of the bodies being nearly destroyed. The medulla spinalis had been compressed in consequence of the incurvation. [A longitudinal section has been made, to show the state of the parts both above and below the part compressed.]
1034. A portion of medulla spinalis, from the dorsal region ; which had been compressed.
1035. A portion of medulla spinalis, which had been compressed near the origin of the cauda equina.
1036. A small portion of medulla spinalis in which the natural structure is indistinct.
1037. The carotid artery of a horse, on which, in the extraction of a large tumour from the neck, it was necessary to apply a ligature, when the par vagum was also included : the animal became paralysed and died the next evening. The carotid artery, which, while the animal was alive was about half an inch in diameter, was found contracted to less than a quarter, " which," Mr. Hunter remarks, " must have arisen from the " stimulus of death." The preparation shows that part of the artery and the nerve which were included in the ligature. [See No. 437, which is part of the tumour.]
1038. A portion of nerve taken from the stump of the thigh of a man, after

amputation. It shows the enlargement of the extremity of the nerve in consequence of inflammation.

- 1039. A section of a nerve from the same stump, showing the nervous fibres passing into the enlarged portion, and ramifying or divaricating in it.
- 1040. The other section of the same nerve, showing more distinctly the divarication of the nervous fibres.
- 1041. Another nerve from the same stump, in which the above circumstances are still more clearly observable. A bristle is placed behind the diverging nervous fibres.
- 1042. Longitudinal sections of the ischiadic nerve of a gentleman, part of which lay within the substance of a bloody tumour. The nerve was discoloured at this part, and the nervous fibres separated from each other.
- 1043. A section of a nerve from a man's leg, which had become much thickened in consequence of repeated inflammations. The nerve itself is much increased in size, but still the nervous fibres may be traced unaltered; which proves that the thickening has taken place in the uniting substance only. [See Nos. 64 and 65, from the same individual.]
- 1044. Another section of the same nerve.

SERIES XL. Diseases of the Eye.

- 1045. The optic nerves of a person who had a gutta serena in one eye. The nerve of the affected side is much wasted. [See also No. 680, showing the same circumstance.]
- 1046. A diseased human eye, which was filled with fluid. The retina has collapsed, so as to run in a straight line from the optic nerve to the crystalline lens.
- 1047. A human eye laid open, to show the retina collapsed, and adhering to the iris.
- 1048. The eye of a lady, which inflamed, suppurated, and burst; in consequence of which, the humours were lost, and the coats afterwards contracted.
- 1049. An eye of a blind man, where the retina was become bony in many places. [The sclerotic and choroid coats are laid open, and appear to be in a natural state.]
- 1050. "A diseased eye and eye-lid." [The eye-ball is adherent to a membrane

similar to the tunica conjunctiva, but thicker : it is laid open behind, and part of the retina is exposed, but most of the contents appear to have been lost. Part of the optic nerve has been preserved. This preparation is quite unintelligible without its history ; and it is almost impossible to guess at the nature of the disease or accident which has produced such a singular state of the parts.]

- 1051. A cataract, extracted by Baron Wenzel.
- 1052. Two cataracts, removed from the eyes of a lady.
- 1053. The eye of a deer, from which Mr. Hunter extracted the crystalline lens.
- 1054. The other eye of the same animal, showing the retina collapsed.
- 1055. A section of the eye of an ox, affected with dropsy.

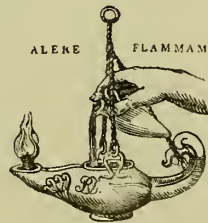
SERIES XLI. Diseases of the Gums and Teeth.

- 1056. A portion of the lower jaw, to show a diseased gum. [viz. a gum-boil.]
- 1057. A portion of the upper jaw, in which there is a small elevated point on the gum, marking the situation of a gum-boil which had healed.
- 1058. An exostosis or bony excrescence from the alveoli of the upper jaw of a lady. It was pinched off. The point of its attachment is marked by a bristle.
- 1059. A molaris of the lower jaw that had been formed in the gum ; being completely out of the jaw. It was loose, therefore it was drawn, and proved to be a tooth not fully grown.
- 1060. A section of a bicuspid tooth considerably decayed. The decayed part is distinguished by its colour. The disease had not yet extended to the cavity : the latter is marked by red injection.
- 1061. A section of a decayed molar tooth, in which the disease had extended quite into the cavity.
- 1062. The stump of a decayed tooth, on the end of which is seen the pulp.
- 1063. A molar tooth which was extracted on account of incipient disease in it. One of the fangs is broken, and the pulp which was brought away along with it, is seen hanging out of the broken end.
- 1064. An excrescence from the fang of a decayed tooth.
- 1065. A section of a decayed tooth with a small fungus arising from its cavity.
- 1066. The stump of a tooth to show a fungus growing from its periosteum.

SERIES XLII. Diseases of the Air-Passages, and Lungs.

1067. The tongue, larynx, and pharynx, with the external parts; from a man in whom there had been a large wound of the throat, between the os hyoides and thyroid cartilage, which did not unite; but an opening remains which exposes the epiglottis. [The beard has grown into the aperture as far as the edge of the cicatrix.]
1068. The trachea of a child which died of the croup, laid open to show a dense lining of coagulated lymph.
1069. A small portion of a ramified coagulum coughed up from the lungs. [Similar to No. 80, and probably from the same patient.]
1070. The larynx of a person who died of a putrid sore-throat. [The larynx is covered with a thick layer of coagulated lymph. The thyroid gland is much enlarged; though apparently unconnected with the cause of death.]
1071. The larynx laid open, to show ulceration of its inner surface.
1072. The larynx showing ulceration of the tonsils, epiglottis, and sacculi laryngis; with thickening of the glottis.
1073. The trachea laid open, to show a cauliflower-like excrescence in the situation of the rimula glottidis. [The thyroid gland is in a state of considerable enlargement.]
1074. A portion of the human lungs with large cells on the external surface which were the seat of dropsy.
1075. A portion of lung formed into a solid mass, with an ulcer in its substance.
1076. A portion of the lung of an infant, in which air had escaped into large vesicles beneath the pleura pulmonalis at the edge of the lung.
1077. A small portion of the lung of a negro, to show an aneurismal enlargement of the air-cells near its surface. The lungs were rendered hard by calcareous concretions in many parts of them.
1078. Another portion of the same lung.
1079. A similar preparation; from the same individual.
1080. A similar preparation; from the same individual.
1081. A similar preparation; from the same individual.

1082. A portion of lung, to show an immense number of small scrofulous tubercles throughout its substance.
1083. A section of a tumour containing a quantity of gritty calcareous deposit, which was formed in the substance of the lung of a bullock. There were several tumours of the same kind.
1084. A portion of the lung of an ox, singularly tuberculated. The whole lung of one side was in this state. A part had gone into suppuration, and some of the tubercles contained a glairy matter of the colour of pus.
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